



Saturday Specials

10c Olives, 3 for.....	25c	Smoked Ham, sliced, 30-40c
15c Olives 13c, 2 for.....	25c	Lard.....
25c Olives 23c, 2 for.....	45c	Rib Stew.....
Best Creamery Butter.....	45c	Round steak.....
Best Dairy Butter.....	40c	Pork chops.....
Pork sausages.....	18 to 20c	Shoulder Pork Roast.....

CASH MARKET

F. H. Milks

Phone No. 2

All goods must be paid for when delivered.

OVER 400 RED CROSS MEMBERS

SECRETARY SUBMITS LIST OF MEMBERS. IS YOUR NAME AMONG THEM?

Secretary of the Crawford County Chapter of the American Red cross herewith submits a list of members of the local chapter. These are members who have paid their membership fees. There are a few others who have not paid but intend to do so. Such names will be published later.

Examine the lists carefully and see that your name is properly recorded. Any irregularities should be reported to the secretary, Mrs. C. H. McNeilson.

Angie Aahenfelder, Gauda Appelburg, Mrs. Haus Anderson, Thomas Armstrong, Mrs. Marshall Atkinson, P. L. Anstett, Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander, Mrs. S. Anderson, Geo. L. Alexander, Charles Abbott, George R. Annis, Mrs. L. Ideasa Annis, Howard Annis, Homer Annis, Mrs. H. L. Abraham, Mrs. Fred Aehli, Mrs. Amidon, B. Aahenfelder, Clifford Askie, Fred Aehli, James Atherton.

T. Boeson, Mrs. E. D. Burgess, Amos Buck, Ransom Burgess, Anna Brown, Arnold Burrows, Joe Boulanger, Mrs. Balhoff, Mrs. T. Bolson, Mrs. A. Brown, Margaret Burton, Mrs. T. Boeson, Mrs. H. A. Bauman, Jess Bondy, Henry Bousson, Sem Belle, Walter Barton, Mable Brasie, Emma Brasie, Mrs. Wm. Brennan, L. C. Bundgaard, Mrs. Bundgaard, Mrs. C. Bingham, Helen Bingham, Mrs. Geo. Bennett, R. S. Babbitt, Mrs. R. S. Babbitt, Helen Babbitt, C. S. Barber, Mrs. George Burke, Mrs. Sidney Barber, George Burkhardt, Mrs. E. Y. Barber, Elmer Barber, Lars Brollin, George Burke, Henry H. Bucholtz, Albert Borchers, Mrs. W. F. Brink, Wellington Batterson, Mrs. Wellington Batterson, Mrs. Andrew Brown, H. A. Bauman, George A. Burrows, Peter Brown, LeRoy H. Ball.

Mrs. J. Cartelle, Bernadette Cassidy, Earl Cady, Dr. C. A. Canfield, Mrs. C. A. Canfield, J. A. Collen, Mrs. A. Capstraw, Mrs. Orson Corwin, Mrs. Colliday, Myrtle Corwin, John H. Cook, Frank Cochran, Mrs. J. E. Crowley, J. E. Compton, Mrs. J. E. Cuthbertson, W. H. Cody, James Cuthbertson, Mrs. W. A. Cripps, H. J. Connine, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. W. H. Cody, Isabella Case, W. M. Case, Mrs. W. M. Case, Wm. S. Chalker, Margaret E. Chalker, Anna Chalker, Edwin S. Chalker, Mrs. Hans Christensen, Mrs. S. Convey, Mrs. Helena Callahan, Mrs.

Cecelia Callahan, Mrs. Charles Craven, Clella Clark, D. Connine, Dr. C. M. Colegear, Roy Case, Earl Case, J. E. Crowley, Fred Carr.

Ben B. Delmater, Mrs. A. Dennis, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Duclos, D. Delaire, Earnest Dayton, Oscar Decker, Mrs. F. Dreese, Elsie Dupree, Bertha Davis, F. P. Decker, Charles Decker.

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Claude Gilson, Hattie Glerke, Mrs. Gillett, John O. Goudrow, C. W. Green, Basil Green, Mrs. Lloyd Glerke, Robert Gowker, Wm. Gildner, Emil Gieling, Mrs. F. A. Gardner, F. A. Gardner, George M. Gilbert, Julius Gellase.

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son, James Jorgenson, Henry Joseph, Louis Joseph.

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Mrs. F. G. Zalsman, P. G. Zalsman, Elsie Zalsman.

Donations from \$1.00 up to \$25.00 O. W. Hanson, C. W. Olson, C. J. Hughes, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. J. Rasmussen, C. W. Johnson, A. Friend, H. Hanson, Anna Nielson, Herbert Prin, L. McElroy, Max Landsberg, Hans Petersen, Mrs. M. Hanson, R. Hanson, Olaf Michelson, N. Michelson, E. Sorenson, Carrie Jorgenson, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Minnie C. Nelson, John Larson, Espen Hanson, Mollie A. Michelson, Methodist church collection, Robert Roblin, Wm. Nielson.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Germany's Motives for Attacking the United States.

There are common interests that draw America and the allies together, the common dangers that drive them together, and the special dangers to the United States that impel us to make common cause with the allies. First among these special dangers was the certainty that we should have been compelled to fight Germany in the near future and to fight her without help.

Why should we have been forced to fight Germany immediately, or at all? That question was in many people's minds. It is a fair question and demands an answer.

The answer is this: We should have had to fight Germany because Germany would have attacked us. And here are the reasons why Germany would have attacked us if we had remained neutral and she had beaten the allies.

1. Self protection. This is the first motive that impels any nation to war. In the case of a militant power like Germany, the force of arms is invoked early. Germany does not wait, like the rabbit, until resistance is only a death struggle; her plan is to anticipate danger.

In the case of a German triumph over the allies, Germany's first step would be to confirm her victory and make it permanent. There are two ways of rendering an enemy country harmless—one is destroying or permanently crippling it; the other is making an ally or dependency out of it. France and England would be left permanently crippled, and never would be permitted to regain enough strength to get upon their feet again. Japan would become Germany's ally. Italy would become a vassal state. Turkey would be a German dependency. In Russia the old autocracy would be restored by German bayonets and an alliance formed with the czar.

Thus Europe would be disposed of in such a way as to leave Germany secure. But North America would remain an incessant and growing danger. America is squarely against the idea of German world-rule and could be depended upon to oppose it at all times, and to join Germany's enemies the first time Germany might have a war—perhaps to help defeated France and England to rise in revolt against their masters.

With such an outlook, what would Germany do? From the Prussian standpoint common prudence would compel her to dispose of such an enemy at once, before it could do harm. 2. Gain. Next to self preservation, hope of gain is the strongest spring that moves the machinery of war. In this case the gain would be colossal and immediate.

The end of this war will see Germany exhausted to the last degree. Germany must have money—vast amounts of it, even if she were victorious. Where could she get it? There would be but one place—America. On this side is the richest nation in the world—richer before the war than Germany and England combined—richer now than all Europe.

Germany would have five million veteran troops; she would have her own navy and Britain's too; she would have bitter grievances against the United States; all the allied countries would be disarmed and helpless, and America would not have a friend on earth. What would happen? Ask Belgium!

3. Resentment. This is the third in importance among the causes of war—not the first, as some might suppose. It is less potent than fear or desire for gain, but it would be potent enough in this case to make Germany eager for a war that promised not only satisfaction for many bitter grievances, but also insured future safety and enormous profits.

Germany's resentment against us began with the Monroe doctrine, which has always been a thorn in the flesh of the German government because it barred the way to German expansion in Central and South America.

At the time of the Spanish war Germany sought to form a European coalition against us, but was thwarted by England. The German admiral at Manila bay, who tried to browbeat Admiral Dewey, acted unquestionably under orders from Berlin, because Germany did not want the United States to get the Philippines.

Next came the German intrigue in Venezuela, which was thwarted by a virtual ultimatum from President Roosevelt—an ultimatum that the Kaiser knew would be supported by England.

When the great war began, Germany expected that she could cajole or frighten us into refusing to furnish goods to the allies. She failed, and the United States adhered to the letter of the law. Since Germany was beaten on the sea, our legal neutrality thus became a powerful aid to the allies and intensified the German government's hostility toward us. Then came the submarine campaign, in which Germany sought to set aside all existing law and custom. Again she counted on frightening America into silence but the bluff failed.

There is no question whatever that

"THIS IS OUR WAR," SAYS C. S. OSBORN.

Ex-Governor Believes Miracles Stopped Previous Battles.

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—"Don't forget that this is really our war," said Chase S. Osborn, former governor, this afternoon at a Red Cross meeting at the Orudden auditorium. "True, this time we have allies, but only a miracle has prevented us from having war with the Kaiser several times in the last 30 years."

"We were close to it over the Samoan islands, in 1898, which only the appearance of a typhoon really prevented attacks upon our ships by the Germans; we were close to it when Admiral Dewey refused to let Admiral Von Dietrich block his way at Manila, in 1898; we were close to it when President Roosevelt gave the Germans five days to get outside the three-mile limit at Caracas, in 1904."

"And now we are in it. The Kaiser knows that the greatest enemy to his insanity, his demagogical autocracy, is the United States of America. We are going to wipe him off the face of the earth; we are going to put the kibosh on the Kaiser and the sweetest part in doing it is going to be in these contributions to the Red Cross."—Free Press.

Application Blanks Here Now.

Application blanks for admission to the second camp have just been received by Capt. W. M. Case and O. P. Schumann, who are in charge of the local Officers' Recruiting headquarters. Applications will be received up to July 15th. No one will be considered after that date.

Regarding the question of the age limit, Mr. Case makes the following announcement: "The minimum age limit for all applicants is twenty years and nine months. However, in order to obtain the experienced class of men desired, preference will be given to men over thirty years of age."

Other things being equal, because of the anticipated large number of applications it will probably be difficult for men under that age to qualify except in instances where the applicant has pre-eminent qualifications or unusual military experience. The maximum age is 44 years, but men with special military experience may apply up to 50 years of age.

Opportunities For Young Men in the U. S. Regular Army.

President's Proclamation:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23d to June 30th, next, as Recruiting week, and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents, and who are not engaged in pursuits, vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000."

CONSERVE FOODS!

Begin Now.

Prevent food waste by being ready to can, preserve, dry, pickle, salt, or store surplus fruits and vegetables. See that everything needed is at hand and ready to use.

(1) Can for home use in glass or stoneware containers.

(2) Reserve tight-sealing containers for canning. Put up jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit juices in glasses or bottles sealed with cork or paper and paraffin.

(3) Concentrate products, especially soup mixtures, so that each container will hold as much canned food and as little water as possible.

(4) Dry such vegetables as corn, string beans, navy beans, mature lima beans, okra, etc. Pickle or brine suitable vegetables in crocks.

(5) Make your fields or home gardens produce dry beans, peanuts, soy beans, cabbage, potatoes, and root crops that can be stored in pit or cellar.

Don't have an empty container in your neighborhood next fall.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Whooping Cough.

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes, "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

official Germany hates the United States as intensely as it hates England and is just as eager to cripple us and to plunder us as she is to cripple and plunder England. This is openly avowed and proclaimed in Germany today.

Germany's course would not be determined by American pacifists, but by the stern, cold, implacable men who sit around the Kaiser's council table—the men who believe that they are God's agents to lead Germany to world-power, and who believe that crushing Germany's opponents is not an offense but a sacred duty to be performed without scruple.—Stewart H. Perry, Pub. Adria Telegram.

EMIL KRAUS

Dry Goods, Shoes and Wearing Apparel

There are several reasons why this store is so popular with the people of Grayling and vicinity.

First—Our motto is to carry as nearly as possible just the variety of merchandise as the buying public want.

Second—We aim to sell goods of merit and equal to any of similar or higher cost.

Third—No stock in Michigan is complete but this store is always ready to obtain for our customers anything that is manufactured, back of which we stand responsible, just as tho it was taken off our shelves.

Fourth—Every person entering this store is sure to be accorded utmost courtesy.

Fifth—It is our desire that you increase your patronage with us and also that you bring your friends here. We want your friendship as well as patronage and will do our utmost to make things so agreeable that you will think of the Emil Kraus Dry Goods Store as your down-town headquarters. You are now and always heartily welcome.

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

MODEL BREAD

Delicious Satisfying Wholesome

The best that high quality materials and skill can produce in a modern-equipped bakery.

At the high price and scarcity of fuel you cannot afford to do your own baking; besides the hot kitchen is not conducive to good health and sweet temper.

Model Bakery and Grocery

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

For Oil or Gasoline Stoves

see us. We carry a complete line of them in stock all the time. Also Garden Tools of every description at the right prices.

For Lawn Hose we have it in any length you want from one foot to 500 feet long.

Lawn Mowers the ball bearing kind, easy cutting and light running.

Potato and Corn Planters and Hand Cultivators.

Carpenter Tools and Ladders in all lengths.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils of all kinds.

We carry Sewing Machine Needles for every make of machine.

Highest grade of Automobile Oils carried in stock.

A. KRAUS ESTATE

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Builders' Supplies, Paints, Oils and Sporting Goods, Plumbing and Heating. Phone 1222. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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We are constantly seeking after any new things that may come out and if there is anything you want in high class groceries you will find it here. Phone 25

H. Petersen, GROCER

EXPORTS COUNCIL NAMED BY WILSON

BODY CONTROLS ALL SHIPMENTS LEAVING U. S. TO ALLIES OR NEUTRALS.

MOST POWERFUL EVER NAMED

No Ship With Cargo Can Leave Port Until License Has Been Given By New Council.

Washington—President Wilson has created the exports council—a board which will pass upon every ounce of foodstuffs leaving the United States for neutral nations.

The president's order vests in the secretary of commerce, the executive administration of all instructions to be issued by the president under the act, and establishes an export's council to be composed of the secretary of state, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the food administrator.

The council constitutes one of the most powerful bodies in the history of the United States. No food can go to neutral nations without first receiving a license from the council. No ship may clear with cargoes not licensed by this board.

All matters of policy in connection with operation of the act will be decided by the council which will recommend putting certain commodities under export control.

Coal and grain will be the first commodities to go under the act. Food exports will be left largely in the hands of the food administration. One of the first effects of the act's operation will be to give the government a firm control of the domestic food situation.

A plan for rationing the European neutral countries has been worked out and will be put into effect immediately.

K. OF C. TO HELP SOLDIERS

Appropriate \$1,000,000 to Provide Recreation for Catholics in Army.

Detroit—War service activities to cost \$1,000,000 or more were authorized by the board of directors of the supreme council, Knights of Columbus, in quarterly session here.

Large recreation centers will be erected and maintained in all cantonments and priests will be furnished for war duty in all places in Europe where Catholic chaplains are not regularly assigned.

A Knights of Columbus special committee on war activity was appointed. It will open headquarters in Washington, D. C. Work of erecting buildings at cantonments will be started so that they will be in readiness when the new soldiers are drafted.

From investigation made it is believed that 40 percent of the men in the army and navy will be Catholics, many of whom are K. of C. men. The work of caring for these will be somewhat similar to that maintained by the K. of C. at the Mexican border, but on a larger scale. There will be reading and writing rooms at cantonment headquarters as well as games and entertainment. Military lectures, athletics and gymnasium work conducted by the war department command on training camps will be supported and buildings turned over for such purposes. The installation of these buildings have the approval of President Wilson and the commission.

ST. QUENTIN, U. S. TROOPS BASE

General Pershing Reports All is in Readiness for U. S. Soldiers.

Washington—The war department has received complete reports from Major-General Pershing on what has been accomplished in preparation for American regulars in France.

The American general's three weeks of labor have borne fruit in an almost unbelievable degree. It became known that a great base camp for the Americans is ready and every detail for their reception and transportation to the front has been worked out.

The American base will be south of St. Quentin, historic in the stories of the war on the western front. A section of the line in that neighborhood will be turned over to Pershing as soon as he has sufficient first line troops and reserves to hold it.

In connection with the navy department and shipping board, a great transport system is being organized whereby entire fleets of merchantmen will be turned over to the war department for one voyage at a time. Many of them are German vessels seized at American ports upon the declaration of war. They are fast and have large passenger accommodations.

Battle Creek—Ambulance company, No. 11, organized here by Dr. James T. Case, has been mustered into federal service. The Red Cross organization presented members with comfort kits.

Pontiac—The city commission modified its original intention not to permit any observance of the Fourth of July here so far as the setting off of pyrotechnics was concerned. Local dealers made a protest that it would mean a big loss because much of their stocks had been purchased.

Hastings—Charles H. Thomas, father of Robert Thomas, heard the latter was with Pershing in France. He enlisted after graduating from high school here several years ago.

Lansing—Frank Karon, sought by St. Louis, Mo., courts, because he is heir to \$65,000, a reward for saving a couple from drowning, has been found in this city.

Elmhurst—B. H. Smith Chicago businessman, told 500 farmers at a farm bureau meeting here that 15 per cent of crops received at Chicago had to be shipped.

SUMMER OF 1917



U. S. BOARD TO DO ACTUAL DRAFTING

POSSIBLE FAVORITISMS BY LOCAL BOARDS WILL BE MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

DRAWINGS MADE IN WASHINGTON

To Make Sure No Eligibles Escape Names and Numbers of Drafted Men Will Be Made Public.

Washington—Drafting of the 625,000 men for the new national army will be conducted by lot, according to the conscription regulations approved by President Wilson.

Federal government itself will conduct the drafting entirely in Washington, it is said, so there may be no opportunity for local favoritisms, political or otherwise.

When the drafting begins—and it is expected to begin not later than the second week in July—the numbers will be drawn from a jury wheel in Washington. There will be a separate draft for each state so that each state may be called upon for its quota and one state may not be forced to supply more men proportionately than another.

The numbers drawn then will be telegraphed from Washington to the governors of the various states. They will notify the adjutant-general, who holds the corresponding numbered cards and the adjutant-general will notify the local boards under whose jurisdiction the drafted men are.

List to Be Published. Plentiful provisions have been made for letting each man know whether he has been drafted. Four copies of the registration list and the number he bears are to be made public, one being placed at the office of the local board, and another being made available for the press.

The identity of the numbered men will be unknown to those in charge of the draft machinery and can be established only by comparing a number with a printed list in the man's home district.

It will be the duty of each man individually to ascertain whether he is selected. He will not be required to report until a general summons is issued for all drafted men to come forward for examination. At that time he will have opportunity, if he desires exemption, to present his case to the local exemption boards. It will have power to decide physical exemptions and excuses based on dependent families.

If a man is exempted the man bearing the number which was drawn next in order will take his place and so on.

Occupational exemption pleas must be heard by the appellate boards. If a drafted man desires, he may appeal to a National exemption board, which is the supreme court of exemptions.

To make sure no eligibles escape the names and numbers of drafted men will be made public. Original registration lists are also being made public so "slackers" may be detected by their neighbors when their names fall to appear on the list.

In this way all those available for service out of the 10,000,000 who registered will be made ready for the country's call, and from them the first increment of 625,000 will be assembled. The others will be called as the need develops as the war goes on.

Plenty of time will be given for drafted men to arrange their personal affairs and report to the cantonment camps. It is hoped to have them all in training by September 1 or soon thereafter.

If finally forced to serve the conscript will be accompanied by presidential proclamation of the date he must report for service and will be told where to report by the local board.

Saginaw—Percy Lackner, 20, was drowned in the Saginaw river when his canoe turned over.

Iron Mountain—Halsard Person, 58 years old, prominent mining contractor was killed and four others seriously injured when their automobile plunged over a 30-foot embankment, and landed on a pile of steel rails.

Grand Rapids—Walter Keyes, 25 years old, who was to have been sent to India for violating his parole, escaped from police headquarters by picking two locks with a half dollar.

Grand Rapids—The body of Sam Reed, of Hiawatha, Schoolcraft county, was found in the river. He was knocked off the Michigan railroad bridge.

East Lansing—Capt. Clifford McKibbin has organized a school for non-commissioned officers for central Michigan men who will attend the second officers' training camp.

TRUSTS BALK AT LOW PRICES

Refuse to Furnish Allies Supplies at Same Rate As U. S.

Washington—Big business has thrown down the gauntlet to the government.

Great interests, which control most of the material and machinery necessary to the prosecution of the war, have informed the government that while they stand ready to furnish their product at prices far below the market value, they cannot be expected to quote ruinous rates.

Furthermore, they declare they cannot be asked to offer the Allies the same preferential rate they are willing to make to the United States.

Copper Leads Revolt. Copper interests to which all the great industries look for leadership have decided they will charge this government 25 cents a pound for their product, while the Allies must pay 38 cents.

Originally the copper interests had quoted a price of 15 2/3 cents a pound for their product. It was generally understood this price was for all copper that would be needed by the government during the war.

Now it develops the quotation was only supposed to be for 45,000,000 pounds. This was for the navy. At that time it was said this would be all that the government would require. The offer was made before the country was actually in the war and now that the country is at war it is learned this is less than one-tenth the amount needed.

150,000 MEN IN FRANCE BY FALL

Government Plans to Send Soldiers in Time for Autumn Drive.

Washington—According to present plans the United States will have 150,000 trained men in France in time for an autumn offensive and more than 750,000 by spring.

In addition to the division of regulars already ordered overseas, five more divisions, 125,000 men, are being prepared for service in the trenches. They are all regulars but many are only partly trained, having enlisted since war was declared.

Hold Half Here as "Teachers." At war strength the regular army will number 300,000 or more. At least 150,000 of these will be held in America to train the 625,000 recruits who will be brought in through the draft.

Meanwhile 125,000 national guardsmen also will be sent to Europe, swelling the number there to 300,000 by October, according to present plans. Large additional forces of regulars and national guardsmen will be available by autumn here for work in France in the spring.

By that time also the conscripts will have had sufficient training to be sent to France for the finishing touches before being thrown into the battle.

RUSS DUMA TO BE DISSOLVED

Soldiers and Workers Vote to Kill Body By Cutting Off Funds.

Petrograd—Dissolution of the council of the empire is declared for in a resolution passed by the parliament congress of councils of deputies of soldiers and workers after prolonged debate. The elimination of the duma also is asked.

It is proposed to abolish the duma by annulling the mandates of the deputies and cutting off the credits voted for the upkeep of that body, as well as those for the support of the council of the empire.

Traverse City—"Bo," a bulldog owned by Harold Titus, author, wrote a Red Cross jacket with a collection box on it. "Bo" brought in \$5.

Holland—Seven fishermen were fined \$560 for illegal fishing.

Flint—A letter from the battlefield in France states that Harry Bowles, 25, a former employee of the Western Mott Co., of this city, was killed in a recent charge on the western front. Harry Bowles and his brother Samuel left the employ of the Western Mott Co. at the beginning of the war and joined the British expeditionary force. Samuel was killed by an exploding shell early in the war. Another brother lives in Flint at the present time.

Flint—A burglar entered a department store here and made off with a blue serge suit and a "pair" of shoes of different sizes. He overlooked \$100 in the open sale.

Grand Rapids—Property owners who have shrubs on corner lots that obscure the street view will have to remove them, according to Welfare Director Mills.

Inlay City—Thomas Anderson a rural carrier, was injured and his automobile wrecked when he drove on the P. O. & N. railroad tracks and was struck by a passenger train.

CONGRESS VOTES TO MAKE NATION DRY

FOOD CONTROL BILL PASSES HOUSE WITH PROHIBITION AMENDMENT IN.

SENATE TO ACT THIS WEEK

If Upper Body Consents, the Use of Foodstuffs in Manufacture of Liquor Would Be Barred.

Washington—The administration food control bill, giving the president broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating \$162,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the house after far-reaching prohibition provisions had been written into it.

The vote was 365 to 5. Representatives McLeome, Slayden and Young, of Texas, Democrats, and Meeker, of Missouri, and Ward, of New York, Republicans, voting in the negative.

Grains Barred in All Drinks. Prohibition provisions adopted would prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and would give the president authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand.

Now in Senate. The bill is being debated in the senate this week. As soon as the measure, or a similar one, is passed there it will go to a conference committee of both houses.

Prohibitions say their program will gain for the United States. Grain now devoted to alcoholic beverages, 190,000,000 bushels.

Money now spent for alcoholic beverages, \$3,200,000,000.

Opponents say it will cost the country:

Federal excise money lost, \$400,000,000.

Cost of seizing present stocks, \$500,000,000.

State excise money lost, \$50,000,000.

Loss in plants now devoted to manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages, a huge sum. No estimate of it would be made here by either side.

LUMBER YARD EMPLOYS WOMEN

Chicago Concern Gives Fair Sex Same Pay As Men.

Chicago—Women, dressed in the attire of men, went forth into the lumber yards of the Ryan car works Saturday and performed the labors of full-fledged, full-paid laborers. The little group of grinning, overalled, healthy women that trotted forth into the lumber yard of the car works, carried planks, piled timbers and performed the tasks of men.

Excitement in Hegewisch was intense. The newspaper advertisement calling for healthy women to do the work of men "brought 500 replies overnight."

Christopher Davidson, general superintendent of the works, explained: "We have decided, on account of the war, to put women on. We have arranged rest rooms for them. We intend putting on a force of 200 before we are through. During the next week or two we will have 50 or 60 working."

Receive Same Pay As Men. "Labor is becoming scarce. The war will make it more so. Thousands of men will be called away. It is our belief women are as good as men in laboring jobs."

"We are not giving one man's job to two women, but each woman is doing a man's work. For this she is receiving a man's full pay, 30 cents an hour. We expect to employ women as helping machinists and as assistants to all forms of skilled mechanics."

WHITE SLAVE RING REVEALED

Said to Have Taken 7,000 Girls Every Year to South America.

New York—Amazing revelations of the working of a Buenos Aires white slave ring that requires 7,000 girls every year have been uncovered here. Senator Jose Del Campo, formerly Chilean consul at Mobile, Ala., corroborated and expanded the exposures made by a Miss La Rue.

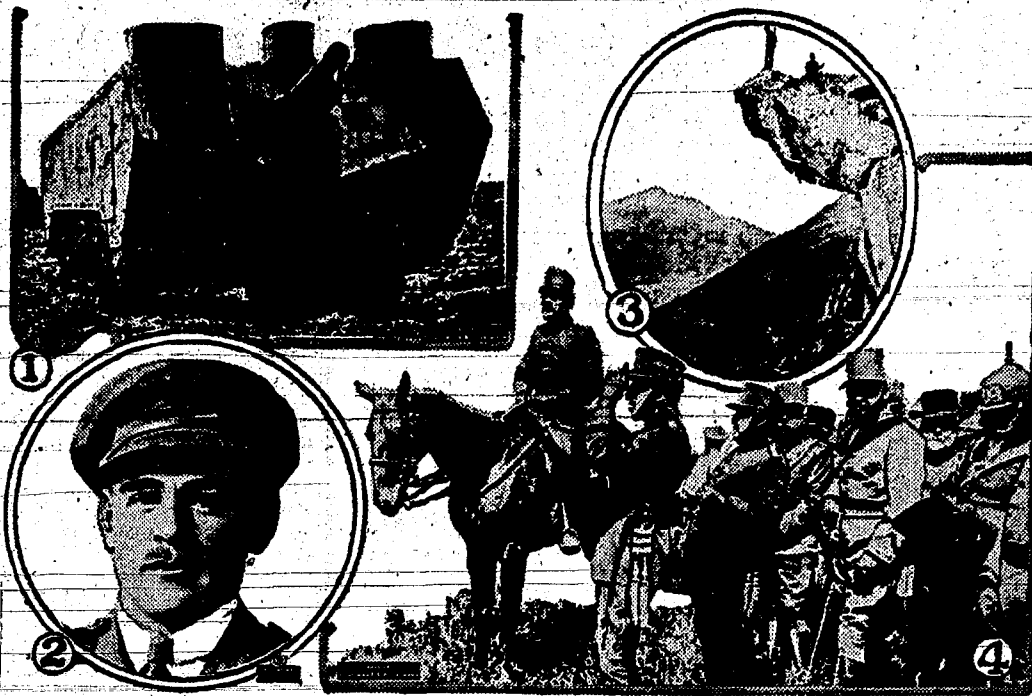
The system is the selling of 7,000 girls each year through a syndicate of rich men—many of them millionaires—in Buenos Aires. The former consul asserted these girls were sold for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each. Before the war, he declares, 10 per cent were sent from the United States by clever cadets. Last year, according to his story, 64 per cent, or 5,600 of the girls, were imported by South America from the United States.

Leonidas—David Frolo, 28 years old, killed himself because he feared he would be drafted.

Detroit—"Detroit Military Day" will be observed Saturday, July 28, at Navy field. This is the conditional date decided upon by the committee on arrangements. In the event that the troops are ordered out previous to July 28 "Military Day" will be observed at an earlier date. A sham battle, in which Detroit troops will give civilians an impression of the war game, will be the predominating feature.

Stanton—Alfred Brown, charged with robbing 12 stores in McBride's and Sheridan, was sentenced to seven to 15 years in Iowa.

Sault Ste Marie—Two units of the medical enlisted reserve corps, consisting of one field hospital and one ambulance company, are being mobilized at Fort Brady. The two units will be part of a quota of 16 field hospital and 16 ambulance companies, to be recruited and mobilized within the department. Michigan is ordered to recruit four units, the two others being at Fort Wayne.



1—Striking close-up view of the St. Chamond tank, latest of the French traveling fortresses, which has revolving turrets. 2—Capt. Geoffrey Harper Bonnell, an American member of the Royal British flying corps, who brought to death Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, and is now in America helping recruit Britons. 3—Sentries in the Alps on the Swiss border. 4—New photograph of King Alfonso of Spain and his staff at military maneuvers; internal disorders threaten the king's throne.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Government is Now Going After the Food, Munition and Fuel Pirates.

CONTROL BILL IN CONGRESS

Other Agencies Attacking the Profit. Plans Pushed for Huge American Air Army—Russia Determined to Continue the War Against German Absolutism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Under Senate last week began paying more special attention to the pirates that infest the land—the food pirates, the munition pirates, the fuel pirates and all the obnoxious brood of profiteers whose greed for money obliterates their patriotism, if they ever had any of the latter quality.

The warfare against these men and corporations is being carried on in the way of judicial investigations that will result in indictments and in proposed legislation by congress. The latter, of course, is the administration food control bill, which the president has been urging toward passage with the forceful assistance of Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Hoover told a bunch of senators on Tuesday why the measure should be passed, and answered all the objections of its opponents, headed by Vandaman, Gore and Reed.

In the house on Thursday Representatives Madden and Cannon of Illinois made an attempt to have cotton included among the articles to be put under control, but the Southern Democrats rushed to the rescue of the cotton planter and defeated the plan. The majority also voted down a proposition by Haugen of Iowa to include clothing, shoes and implements in the measure.

The opposition to the bill in the house was weaker than in the senate. Senator Sherman of Illinois, fiercely attacked the measure as one designed to favor the city dweller and union labor and to injure the farmer, and he took the opportunity to say some very severe things about the administration, asserting it had been asleep for two years and now had waked up into hysteria.

Daniels Joins the Extortionists. Secretary Daniels became weary of the extortions of the fuel magnates, and on Monday announced that the cost of oil the navy needed would be taken by the government and paid for at prices to be fixed by the government. Producers of steel found themselves facing the prospect of the same action.

Organized labor also took a hand in the fight on the food extortionists and notified the administration through the American Federation of Labor, that unless the prices of the necessities of life are brought down to reasonable figures, there probably will be an epidemic of strikes, possibly even a national tie-up in many industries.

The federal trade commission announced it was ready to begin its investigation of food conditions on July 1; the information obtained will be turned over to the food administrator and the department of justice.

Why should not the press of the country print prominently the names of the despicable creatures who are taking advantage of the nation's needs? Decent motives being lacking, fear of the public wrath might operate to induce them to cease their nefarious work.

Planning Great Air Army.

More and more the government is becoming convinced that America's first big play in the war must be in the air, and the plans for speedily sending many thousands of airplanes and aviators to the front from this country are being pushed with vigor. Congress is asked to make an aeronautic appropriation of \$600,000,000.

There was violent fighting in France throughout the week, but neither side made important gains. The Germans won first-line trenches from the British east of Monchy-le-Prieux and from the French east of Vauxaillon, but later were driven back again with heavy losses. The Canadian troops captured some positions in front of Lens, paving the way for a drive on that center of the coal fields.

Toward the end of the week the Germans yielded to the heavy pressure of the British in the territory dominated by the Messines ridge and abandoned the ground they had held on the western side of the bend of the Lys.

MAKE USE OF SHELL HOLES

Soldiers Abandon Trench Lines for Shelter That Cannot Easily Be Discovered by the Enemy.

British Headquarters in France.—The western front nowadays is marked by many changing phases. East of the bloody Monchy le Prieux, on the Arras battlefield, and west of Warnton, on the Messines battlefield, trench lines have been forsaken and fighting is being carried on day and night between large bodies of opposing troops lying out in the shell holes.

Some of these holes, blown by heavy-calibered guns, are really enormous craters, in which two scores of men can establish and fortify themselves.

Shell holes lend themselves to quick conversion into machine-gun emplacements, and those ghastly weapons form the chief means of defense.

The offensive weapons in shell-hole warfare generally are hand grenades. Shell holes naturally are not easy targets for artillery, whereas fixed trenches can easily be photographed from airplanes and the heavy guns can almost at once be registered on them without any great difficulty.

The Germans in the last few days of fighting have shown a particular desire to cling to the shell holes as long as possible before retiring to their fixed lines in the rear. This is quite a change from their ordinary habits, for heretofore they have loved their deep dugouts in the trenches with a love that seldom brooks separation.

In start with, and already hundreds of young men are being selected for the work and put into training. For a long time Admiral Perry has been urging the building up of a powerful air service for our army and navy, and Brigadier General Squier has done all an active officer is permitted to do to forward such a plan, and now the government realizes that an immense fleet of airplanes is the quickest effective aid it can give to its allies in Europe.

The aviation bill contemplates the establishment of 24 training camps and instruction in many technical schools; the construction of about 2,000 planes a month at the end of six months, with the number constantly increasing until it reaches 5,000 a month; the building at that mainly of training and observation machines and later of larger number of battle planes.

To fill up the ranks of the regular army, President Wilson issued a call for 70,000 volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty years. Throughout the army the recruiting officers especially emphasized the fact that men who registered are welcome as volunteers and will have some advantages over those who wait to be drafted.

Registration slackers began getting what is coming to them last week. Their days of grace having expired, they were arrested wherever found and chucked into jail. Several of them already have been given prison sentences. Though the number of arrests may seem large, it really is insignificant when compared with the total registration.

War department officials seem to be having a hard time settling on the plans for the training camps for the National army. Over and over again the specifications are changed, and not much headway is being made. Instead of leaving the details to the regular army officers, who are experts in that line, the council of national defense has taken a hand and put "experts" of its own choosing in charge of various parts of the work, and the result so far has been confusion and delay.

The council has been doing great work in many ways, but this looks like a case of too many cooks. The whole matter of getting the conscriptive army and the National Guard into training only emphasizes the wisdom of a universal service policy and law.

Submarines Very Active.

Germany's submarines put in another busy week, many reports of the sinking of allied and neutral vessels coming in. Among the ships sent down was the American oil tank steamship John D. Archbold, five of whose crew were lost. The vessel was armed and carried a gun crew from an American warship, but the gunners had not been supplied with range finders by the navy department.

Vice Admiral Sims, during the temporary absence of the British commander-in-chief, was appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters, where the U-boats find most of their victims. The giving of this great responsibility to the American admiral shows the confidence the allies have in his ability and wisdom.

Two feasts of the American destroyers in British waters were told during the week. One of these vessels came upon a submarine and promptly rammed it, probably sending it to the bottom. Two others, responding to wireless calls, rescued 60 survivors of two British ships that were torpedoed 100 miles away, the farthest point west in the Atlantic the U-boats have operated since the ruthless campaign began.

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river, between Warnton and Armentieres.

Another German Flasco. Germany's clumsy diplomacy came to grief again in the developments following the attempt of Robert Grimm, Socialist, to induce Russia to conclude a separate peace. When the intrigue was exposed, Grimm was driven from Russia, and last week Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, a member of the Swiss federal council, who had a prominent part in the plot, resigned his office. The disclosures led to an excited mass meeting of protest and a pro-ally demonstration in Geneva. Grimm was denounced for trying to push Switzerland into the war for the purpose of serving Germany, and the crowds stoned the residences of pro-Germans.

Ellihu Root and his colleagues spent the week getting acquainted with the true state of affairs in Russia, and were assured by the government officials that nothing would be concealed from them. Commander in Chief Brusiloff sent to General Robertson Wednesday a telegram assuring him that, "in honor bound, free Russian armies will not fail to do their duty."

Boris Bakmeteff, special Russian envoy, and his colleagues arrived in Washington and almost immediately gave out a statement of the program of the provisional government. This included the absolute rejection of all thought of a separate peace and the achievement of universal peace without annexations or contributions and presuming no dominion over other nations. The provisional government will take preparatory steps for an agreement with its allies founded on its declaration of March 27, and its chief aim is stated to be to fortify the Democratic foundations of the army and organize and consolidate the army's fighting power for its defensive as well as offensive purposes.

In Petrograd the all-Russian congress of workmen and soldiers unanimously resolved upon an immediate offensive, and the same sentiment was expressed in a manifesto issued by the military union of woman volunteers, which said "the workers are appealing for an unrelenting struggle against an enemy who is moved solely by imperialist and slaving tendencies."

The provisional government

The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Lequeux, who has chronicled for his book, "The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns," the life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret services of Continental countries and is considered by the government of Great Britain as an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

Lequeux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which Lequeux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Helztendorf became an intimate of Lequeux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that Lequeux received from the count's late personal adjutant permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democrats of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy it is now arrayed against.

With the Kaiser on His Private Yacht.

GERMANY'S greatness is due to beef, beer and Bismarck," declared the Kaiser to me with a laugh, as I sat one summer's afternoon with him in the business cabin aboard the Hohenzollern.

We were going on our annual cruise up the Norwegian fjords as far as Hammerfest, and even farther north, to the island of Spitzbergen, if weather permitted.

It is strange how often small things occupy great minds. The reason of the emperor's good humor that afternoon was because he had learned that the caterer at the restaurant in Potsdam, of which he was proprietor had paid a handsome profit. The place is called "The Historic Mill," and was still managed by Herr Moritz, one of the old stewards of the Neues Palais. The emperor, on purchasing the place, called old Moritz and ordered him to serve the best coffee procurable in Potsdam. And, even today, anybody can go there and pay 80 pfennigs for a cup that is unequalled in all Germany.

In consequence, the place is well patronized, and on many occasions his majesty will halt upon his walks and sample it.

A Mania for Traveling.

At that moment the emperor was busy making up his diary for the forthcoming month, a diary of constant travel. Such a mania has the Kaiser for traveling that upon occasions he has been known to keep in the imperial railway station kept at the Wildpark station at Potsdam, ready for an early journey next morning. On such occasions the whole railway traffic is discontinued, for express trains must not run on that line. There must be no shunting or whistling lest it disturb the imperial sleep, and so on. Indeed, the socialists once made a public protest against the emperor's habit of holding up traffic by preferring to sleep in a railway car to reposing in his own bed half a mile distant.

That summer's afternoon as we sat together, and while he smoked his very rank cigar, he dictated certain entries into his private diary.

Suddenly he grumbled about the expense of a journey which he had to make to Vienna to see the sovereign whom he so openly ridiculed, Francis Joseph.

"I must be there on September the eighth," he said. "Even though I hold the old idiot and his empire in the hollow of my hand, I suppose I must grace his capital with my presence. But I begrudge the money, Helztendorf. I have no further intention of going to Austria-Hungary. It is in the least of my future work lies. Every mark spent there is to our advantage. We shall have much yet to do in Germanizing Great Britain."

The Kaiser and his imperial spouse were a parsimonious pair in most directions. Only when it was in the interests of the empire were they lavish in their expenditures. The German public have never yet realized that since William II ascended the throne they have paid 180,000,000 marks into the civil list, and that 130,000,000 have been expended upon a pageant of vainglorious splendor, with a staff of 1,500 persons that goes to make the all-highest the great war lord.

The general public have no conception of the extent of the German imperial court, the immense suite of ladies and gentlemen in waiting, marshals, equerries, masters of the hunt, chamberlains, treasurers, overseers of the plate, gentlemen of the collar, gun chargers, chief chefs, with the crowd of footmen, coachmen, chauffeurs, groomsmen and imperial couriers.

And most of them were usually a grumbling crowd, being upon starva-

tion diet, their remarks approaching dangerously near less majesty.

At the emperor's orders, as we sat on board the imperial yacht that afternoon, I rang for Herr von Wedell.

A short, thickset man in uniform too tight for him entered the cabin, bowing. To him the emperor complained of an undue expenditure in regard to the last court ball, whereupon Von Wedell pointed out that while huge sums were spent upon his majesty's journeys little was spent at home.

In a moment the emperor, with his keen brows narrowed, silenced him by exclaiming:

"But I thought you liked to be minister of the royal house, eh?"

Von Wedell bowed, and a second later retired.

The emperor's egomania asserted itself that afternoon.

A scene on the Hohenzollern.

On that calm blue summer sea that afternoon an incident occurred upon the Hohenzollern which accentuated the imperial egomania towards menials. There occurred a grave scandal, which has ever since been whispered up and down the fjords of Norway, with all kinds of ridiculous embroidery manufactured by the all-powerful influence of German gold.

As I happened to be one of the principal actors in the drama, I may perhaps be permitted to here place the real truth upon record.

Herr von Wedell having bowed himself out of the imperial presence, his majesty with all good grace signed some papers I put before him. Sighing, he rose, and with his gloved hand drew away his chair.

"Abominable!" cried the emperor. "Von Wedell, of all men, dares to contradict me!"

The all-highest ascended to the upper deck, and I followed, for it was his habit on a warm afternoon to sit on a lounge chair beneath the awning and dictate orders and dispatches. At that time, the Telefunken system of wireless telegraphy had just been installed upon the imperial yacht. The two operators had a cabin to themselves, full of accumulators, detectors, and other paraphernalia, and were, at odd times, in touch with the German admiralty station at Norddeich.

On the deck, the emperor, instead of seating himself in the cozy nook sheltered from the wind, which the empress had only a few minutes before vacated, strode into the wireless cabin, while I was compelled by etiquette to remain outside.

I stood gazing out upon the blue distant coast of Sweden, for we were still within sight of that broken land, with the Skagway on one side and Helsingør on the other, staring due west into the Skager Rack, towards the North Sea, the most southerly point of Norway.

The Kaiser sat close by, deeply engaged in conversation with the old Countess von Stoecker, wife of the court chaplain, and laughing with her.

At last the emperor came forth from the wireless room, and motioning me to follow, descended again to the cabin in which we had been working.

On entering he rang his bell and summoned the captain, who in a few moments appeared, cap in hand, as became him.

"We will go farther east," said the all-highest. "We are too far out."

"Johannsen, the Norwegian pilot, is in charge, your majesty," replied the captain, bowing.

"Then tell the man Johannsen," said the emperor, and he turned to his table, dismissing the captain of the imperial yacht.

The Defiant Norwegian Pilot.

Three minutes later there came loud raps upon the door, and the emperor himself gave the order to enter, whereupon a short, thick-set seaman in blue jersey and seaboots, a typical North Sea pilot, came in.

"We are too far out; get nearer in to the coast," his majesty commanded in imperious tones.

"We are not too far out," replied the man in German.

"Who are you to dictate to me?" shouted the emperor in fury.

"You are emperor on land, but I, Carl Johannsen of Eidsund, am in charge of this vessel while she is in Norwegian waters, and I take orders from nobody."

And with that the man coolly turned upon his heels and saluting, left.

The emperor was white with rage at the rebuff. He flung the papers from him and paced the cabin in silent anger. Yet an hour later he ascended to the bridge and presented the man with a scarpin with the imperial crown and either in diamonds, a fact duly reported to Baron von Richthofen, the Kaiser's press cossack (press agent), who duly gave an account of the emperor's munificence without, of course, referring to the defiance of the imperial command.

On that same night, after the Kaiser had retired, I found the emperor walking the deck alone and behaving very strangely. He was capless, waving his healthy arm wildly above his head, and groaning. Then he would break out into fearful imprecations against all and sundry.

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venue: Nodan, par Meret-sur-Loing, Seine-et-Marne, February 10th, 1917.

My dear Lequeux:

I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The great scandals and witty satires which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Lulau, the ex-crown prince of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the treasury of Germany against civilization glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the Kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from your sincere friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

In alarm I called Von Wedell, and together we approached him. Together we managed to get his majesty below and hand him over to his valet and the court physician without any of the crew being the wiser.

The Kaiser's Amazing Sermon.

Next morning he appeared fresh and active, and apparently quite normal; but that evening at sunset he ordered the officials, suite officers, and crew to assemble on deck, and then, appearing in clerical garb, he preached a most marvelous and amazing sermon.

"I am God's instrument!" he cried. "He has sent me to unseal the sword against the world, to lead on the armies of our empire to victory and to the one seat unto you as a deliverer—the all-highest upon this earth—your Kaiser!"

He raised his arm toward the sun and shouted: "The enemies of Germany shall wither as grass before the fire. I am your emperor, your deliverer, your master!"

Next morning, at Von Wedell's invitation, the captain swore the whole crew, the officials, and the entourage to secrecy, but the old Norwegian pilot was a month later indiscreet when he got back to Eidsund; hence the sensational report which appeared in the Globe in London, a report which, of course, was promptly denied by the Wolf bureau.

Three days later we were winding our way in the smooth water between the island of Smølen and the Hattarums, that rocky archipelago a little north of Christiansund. The emperor, whom his royal spouse regarded with great concern, seemed to have recovered. I had had a most strenuous time, for his majesty had dictated all sorts of wild dispatches and made all sorts of extraordinary dismissals of high officials, together with the most amazing appointments.

Beneath his eye I had been compelled to seal up the papers in the heavy leather dispatch bag, and they had been landed with the imperial courier, one Natmer, at the little fishing village of Fosnaas, at the entrance to the Falden fjord.

Another matter which greatly perturbed me was the fact that my assistant, the personal adjutant, young Rudolph von Lantzech, had, while listening to the Kaiser's astounding sermon, exclaimed in his amazement, and loud enough for all to hear:

"That man is no emperor; he is crazy!"

The Kaiser had heard him, and had turned his eyes towards him for an instant without pausing. But well did I know the fierce imperial vindictiveness.

In desperation I sought the empress in her pale-blue and gold saloon. I found her seated alone. I referred to the unfortunate events, and begged her to allow me to use the wireless and sign an imperial order in her august name.

I could see that the poor lady was greatly upset and extremely nervous.

"It is all most unfortunate, Count von Helztendorf," she said. "I only hope that we may be able to prevent the people from hearing of his majesty's actions. It was truly regrettable that Captain von Lantzech should have made that very untimely remark. The emperor is absolutely furious regarding it."

"Very naturally," I said. "Lantzech showed a great want of tact. But, your majesty," I went on, "I am more perturbed regarding the contents of the dispatch bag now on its way to Berlin. Natmer is now traveling by road to Trondhjem, where he is due at noon tomorrow. Thence by rail he will go down to Christiansand and on by the destroyer awaiting him to Hamburg. He will be in Berlin on Thursday."

"I agree. The bag should be stopped," said the empress. "Yet I fear what the emperor may think if I assume his authority. Cannot you effect it by any other means?"

Stopping the Dispatch Bag.

I revealed to her some of the dismissals. There were insulting notes addressed to the imperial chancellor and also to the crown prince, and an

open declaration of war to the French ambassador in Berlin.

Her majesty, in her gray silk gown, sat there, pale and nervous. Somebody tapped at the door, but she replied: "I am engaged. Come later."

"I will endeavor to do my best," I went on, "providing that your majesty will support me."

"I certainly will. These dispatches must be stopped at all hazards," she said. "Cannot you yourself land and overtake the courier?"

It was a wild suggestion. Natmer had gone off in the steam pinnace an hour before, and the boat, returning, had already been hailed up. I could not step ashore for at least a couple of hours, and then at a moment on that rugged coast where I might be compelled to drive by some circuitous route by car to Trondhjem.

Further, the emperor would miss me, and would consequently suspect. In a few brief sentences I pointed all this out to the empress.

"Try to do your duty for our empire," she urged. "I will assist you with all my efforts. You must arrive at the imperial chancellery prior to those dispatches. The emperor is not himself. Count von Helztendorf, you are a trusted servant of our house. Into your hands I place the solution of this difficult problem."

"Will not your majesty allow me to wire in your name to our legation in Christiansand to recall the courier?" I suggested. "I will send a wireless message which the minister, Von Petsch, will receive within a couple of hours, and watch will then be kept for his arrival by train. To overtake him now is, I feel sure, impossible."

For the next few seconds the Kaiser was undecided. To reverse the orders of her imperial husband was almost more than she dared. In her own sphere she was autocratic, and ruled her court just as sternly as did the emperor rule his army. But to overrule the emperor!

"Yes," she said, after a few moments' further reflection. "You are quite right, count. I give you orders to act just as you wish. Please give your commands in my name."

In a few seconds I had written out an imperial dispatch to be transmitted by wireless, and to this the empress, grave and sad-eyed, appended her signature.

A quarter of an hour later that message to the German minister in Christiansand was being taken down by the wireless operator at Lagesund, in the Christiansand fjord.

A Sudden Apparition.

That same evening I was reading in my cabin when Rudolph von Lantzech, in the uniform of the Red Hussars of Potsdam, entered. He was a tall, fair-haired man, a typical Prussian cavalryman.

"Well, Helztendorf," he laughed, "my remarks during the emperor's sermon seem to have stirred up quite a lot of trouble."

"Trouble for yourself, I fancy, my dear count," I said.

"Well, after all, I only spoke the truth. Didn't he declare to us that he had been sent by Providence as the war lord of Europe? Why, Helztendorf, any man who would talk like that is crazy."

"Hush!" I cried, starting up the next second to find ourselves in the presence of the Kaiser himself.

We both started, staring at the figure in naval uniform, pale and hollow-eyed, standing before us like a sudden apparition.

"So I now know the opinion you hold of your emperor, Von Lantzech!" his majesty said very slowly, his gaze fixed upon his assistant personal adjutant.

"Your majesty, I have nothing to retract," replied the hussar.

"You declared me to be irresponsible," he said.

"For your words, your majesty; not for your actions," was the cool retort.

The emperor, boiling over with rage, for he had never before had such plain words spoken to him, made a spring forward and struck the captain full in the face.

The latter, his cheeks scarlet, reeled and clutched at the table.

His first impulse was to hit back; but, with self-possession, he drew himself up, clicked his heels together and saluted without a word.

The Kaiser, his face white as paper, turned and left the cabin.

I stood aghast.

"Well," exclaimed Rudolph at last, "he shall pay for that blow, even though he be emperor!" and he strode out, leaving me speechless with surprise.

A few minutes later I ascended to the deck in order to refresh my muddled senses. I was walking up the deck when suddenly I saw before me several of the personal suite, who saluted the Kaiser, haughty and erect, passed with quick, angry step.

As he approached I saw a figure emerge and stand in his path. It was that of Von Lantzech.

The Kaiser lifted his hand, and, with some imperious words, struck the man who stood in his path.

In a second Von Lantzech, in a fury of passion, raised his fist, planting a direct blow at the emperor's jaw and sending him spinning against some deck chair.

Wild shouts arose from the officers who had been chatting near, two of whom rushed towards the emperor, but the latter had instantly recovered himself, and with a grim smile continued his walk and went below.

Naturally, we all expected the hussar captain to be put under arrest. But he was not. He entered my cabin smiling and merry an hour afterwards—the only man who had dared to give back blow for blow to the emperor.

A Midnight Command.

Among the entourage there was, of course, much gossiping. The cause of the fracas was to them a complete mystery. What had occurred previously in my cabin was unknown to them, and as a loyal servant of his majesty at that time, it was not my place to reveal anything whatsoever of a private nature. Therefore the amount of whispering that went on on board that evening may be readily imagined.

Just before midnight, as I was about to turn in, I received a command to go to the emperor's cabin wherein he worked.

For four men can carry as they run. Its aim is most accurate; it can, when necessary, fire from 500 to 600 cartridges per minute, saving death, on every side with incredible speed. But against a trench it is powerless and therefore it is pre-eminently the arm of defense. When properly handled it is so redoubtable that one alone has been known to stop an entire regiment. It is indisputably the most terrible instrument of war.

Yet a well-directed battery of "75's" cannot sweep a space of ground, is more certain to leave nothing alive.

These, then, are the primordial means of defense to which naturally are to be added the numerous rifles of the defenders of the trenches, those trenches in which are invisible loopholes where the enemy awaits our appearance.

Heavy Shells for Offense.

What are the adversary's means of annihilating these hidden, powerful defenses? Only heavy artillery; the large shell, the huge torpedo, the heavy projectile of steel, incandescent, a violent explosive, is capable of demolishing a netting of demoralizing those occupants of the trench whom it does not kill and keeping the adversary's nerves on edge by the menace of its sudden arrival several kilometers behind the lines. Thus the means of offense are the heavy cannon, the large trench mortars, the large-caliber howitzers, the formidable marine gun mounted on rafts, all that is longest, most difficult and costly to manufacture, to transport, to set in motion. A machine gun can be installed anywhere in two minutes or less. A month is required to install the "320" trench mortar. To put a naval gun on rafts in running order necessitates months of work and the installation of a railway. Even guns that are easy to handle, such as the "155," are moved with difficulty; at times it takes two or three days to place them in a battery.

And this is not all. The heavy artillery is naturally less accurate than the field artillery. When one considers that heavy guns soon wear out, as the big gun can fire only a more or less limited number of shots, as its caliber increases, and as it must constantly be replaced, one understands why it is so much easier to take the defensive than the offensive, and why the situation on the western front, at all points well defended, was stationary for so long a time before the means of attack were sufficient to permit of an offensive.

Paradoxical.

"Your blunt people seldom live up to their name."

"How so?"

"As a rule, they generally come to the point."

Butter Byproduct to Be Utilized.

By utilization of butter-milk from 11 Michigan creameries which have a contract to supply 850,000 pounds of butter for the United States navy, the cheese output of the state can be increased by 5,720,000 pounds, an increase of income of \$1,487,000, according to data compiled by the Michigan dairy and food department.

Draft of Guard May Be Delayed.

Drafting of the National Guard into the federal armies for war service may be delayed until August 5 because it has been found that under the present plans for drafting the guard in three increments—July 15, July 25 and August 5, the relative rank of the officers would be established on an unfair basis. The national defense act provides that National Guard officers shall take rank as of the date of draft.

Inspectors Get Passports.

That the inspectors who are going to give food plants and food depots an insurance inspection may not fall into the hands of officers as German spies, the Michigan Conservation association, the organization of insurance men which is sending them out, is going to issue each inspector a card with the owner's picture on the back of it. Many of the food depots have been manned with guards.

Weeds and Plants.

A weed is a plant out of place. Lots of weeds could be cultivated into good crops and plenty of our common crops become weeds when they mix up with what we're trying to raise.

Its height varies with the season. "At the equator," says Professor McAde, "as we rise in the air the temperature continues to fall to a much greater height than in temperate latitudes. Indeed, the lowest temperature is found above the equator."

Coldest Over Equator.

Winds blow not merely along the surface of the earth but upward and downward throughout the atmosphere. They whirl about in all directions. So it is impossible to construct a weather chart that will really show the directions of the winds, for such a chart would have to be in three dimensions, too, to keep Old Jack from being run over. That was our only attempt to play a practical joke at Major Jackson's expense.—Youth's Companion.

Prof. Alexander McAde of Harvard describes some of the recent experiments in the upper air performed by sounding balloons. "The atmosphere has, roughly, two layers, the lower called the troposphere and the upper the stratosphere. The strongest winds are found just below the stratosphere, and it would seem that pressure changes originate in this region. The stratosphere is highest over the equator and lowest over the poles, but

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OLD SOLDIERS SEEK CHANCE TO WORK

VETERANS ASK GOVERNOR FOR PERMISSION TO "DO THEIR BIT" IN CAMPAIGN.

MANY STILL ABLE TO WORK

Rule of Home Prevents Inmates From Re-entering if They Leave to Accept Employment.

Lansing.

If Governor Sleeper enforces the resolution which William E. Rice, of Grand Rapids, junior vice-commander of the state association of United Spanish War Veterans, had adopted at the Battle Creek reunion, veterans at the Michigan Soldiers' home, who are physically able, will do their "bit" in the war preparedness campaign by working on farms and gardens during the summer.

The resolution asks suspension of the home rules, preventing the board temporarily to suspend the home inmates from doing light farm and garden work.

"There are many veterans at the home who want to do light outdoor work and are willing to engage in gardening and farm work," Rice said. "They cannot under the present home rule. If they leave the home during the summer they are barred from entering in the fall."

Much Claimed for New Plane Motor.

A super-aeroplane-motor designed to conquer the skies for the allies, help to sweep the seas of German submarines and end the war more speedily is said to have been perfected by a prominent Detroit engineer.

Several aeroplane motors were recently designed by various Michigan engineers, and submitted to government experts. No one proved just what was wanted, but by combining the good features of each it was thought that a motor of remarkable climbing power and durability would result.

The designer of one of the engines was selected for the task of building an entirely new model that would embody the strong points of all. This man has completed his wooden model and has taken it to Washington for final judgment.

The details of the mechanism are being kept secret, but it is known that its strength and durability are unsurpassed.

American aeroplanes, up to this time, have not successfully been used in the European war, because their engines have not enabled the machine to climb quickly to great heights.

It is expected the newly invented motor will be accepted as the United States standard for all aeroplanes.

July 1 to 7 is "Wheat Week."

The week of July 1 to 7 will be wheat week in Michigan.

A proclamation from the Michigan Agricultural college announces that during the week every element of the state which is in any way identified with production will be asked to render some service, either in preparation for the approaching winter wheat harvest, or by making ready for putting in wheat in the fall.

All the organized agricultural forces in the state, county agents, field men and crop experts, will be used in the wheat drive. Its aim, according to Professor Joseph F. Cox, acting head of the department of farm crops, will be to awaken the public to the problems of the harvest and to lay the lines for an increased wheat acreage in 1918.

The "wheat week" proclamation also appeals to Fourth of July speakers to put emphasis upon production problems, particularly as they pertain to wheat.

Most of the effort by the county agents and field workers will be centered on calling to the attention of farmers the variety of wheat, known as "red rock." This is a high yielding strain developed by Professor F. A. Spragg, M. A. C. plant breeder, which has a record of producing from five to 10 bushels more grain to the acre than any other Michigan wheat.

Between 75,000 and 100,000 bushels of it will be available for seed this fall, and if it is planted this fall, it will within two years put Michigan in the way of increasing its wheat production 33 to 50 per cent without the plowing of an acre more than is now devoted to wheat.

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JOKE WASN'T ON 'STONEWALL'

Students' Futile Attempt to Make Great Soldier Revive Even a Slight Sign of Fear.

"Maj. Thomas J. Jackson, later the famous 'Stonewall' Jackson, was our instructor in mathematics and drilled the students in artillery tactics," said General Armistead, an ante-bellum graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. "Old Jack," as the students called him, with his worn uniform, faded

esp, usually perched at a ridiculous angle upon his big head, rusty old cavalry saber and ungainly gait, was in appearance far from our ideal of a soldier. Nevertheless, it was possible even then to guess at the real greatness of the man.

"The guns we used in our artillery drills were pulled by hand. As the drill proceeded, our instructor would become transformed into the very semblance of Mars himself, as with form erect, waving sword and flashing eyes, he would give the command 'Fire!' in

a voice that rang over the campus like the blast of a bugle.

"One day, in a spirit of mischief, the students who were drawing the gun pretended to lose control of it as it moved rapidly down a gentle incline, directly toward Major Jackson. But the commander, instead of scuttling out of the way as the boys had gleefully anticipated, stood sternly erect and immovable right in the track of the gun.

"I tell you there was some lively scuttling, and just in the nick of time,

too, to keep Old Jack from being run over. That was our only attempt to play a practical joke at Major Jackson's expense.—Youth's Companion.

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Crawford Avalanche

G. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 28



New Tire Saver.

On another page of this issue of the Democrat will be found a large advertisement of the Maxotire, and the same ought to be of real interest to every owner of an automobile. Henry Joseph, a Grayling young man is state distributor for this device that enables autoists to get so many more miles of service out of their old tires. Mr. Joseph was in the city Monday and while here established an agency for the Maxotires with Joseph Schley, the North Main street vulcanizer and tire repair man. Mr. Schley will keep a stock of the Maxotires on hand and will also be able to obtain any odd sizes on short notice for his customers. Maxotires look practical and good, and every autoist ought to investigate the practicability of the same before he throws away any old tires out of which he thinks he has obtained a maximum of mileage. Better still they are good to put in your new tires and increase their efficiency and life. If Maxotires are only half as good as they are claimed to be they are well worth while.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Correspondence.

Frederic News.

Mrs. Inaco has returned to her home in Frederic for the summer.

We are all pleased to have Mrs. Kelley back with us. She has been caring for Mr. Kelly's mother for some time.

There was first Communion services in the Catholic church Sunday last. The children looked very pretty and the church was decorated very nicely. Father Riess gave a fine talk on Red Cross work, also a very impressive talk to the children. The young people's meeting and Red Cross services were in the M. P. church in the evening.

S. Barber closed the Frederic meat market Monday morning.

Mrs. George Hunter entertained the children who took first communion Sunday afternoon and served ice cream to them.

Mr. McCracken spent Sunday with his wife at their home in Frederic.

Mrs. John Burke is slowly improving in health.

Coy News.

Miss Edith Diffell is home from Roscommon for a vacation, after a successful year of school.

John Floeter and wife spent Sunday at the home of Chas. Cook of Eldorado.

A severe storm passed here Monday night; no serious damage was done but helped the hay crop.

Miss Sadie Johnson has returned to Standish, after a successful term of school in District No. 1.

Miss Dora Nolan entertained Miss Gladene Newton over Sunday.

There was a meeting called at the Maple Grove school house Monday

evening to appoint committees to arrange for a picnic that is to be held at that place on July 4th. Every one come and bring diners. Be sure and come to see the parade at 10:30 o'clock.

E. B. Hollowell and family will auto to Big Rapids Friday to attend the graduating exercises of their daughter, Elsie.

H. C. Newton and wife visited at the home of Oliver B. Scott and family.

Geo. Royce and family were guests at the home of William Floeter and wife.

Mrs. Jesse Diffell visited school in district No. 1, last Friday. Other visitors during term were, Herbert Olmstead of Saginaw, Mrs. L. Johnson of Standish; Miss Carrie Johnson of Standish.

Ernest Richardson, wife and son, James were visitors at Oliver B. Scott's.

Joseph Royce and family autoed to Mio Sunday to see the big Dam and on their return trip stopped to see Ira Robinson and wife and reports that Mrs. Robinson is not very well, but her many friends of this place hope to hear of a speedy recovery.

Laura, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richardson had the misfortune to run a darning needle into her foot, but is getting along nicely.

Alvin Scott made a business trip to Grayling Tuesday.

Eldorado Nuggets.

The many friends of Miss Lucile Knight will be pleased to learn that she has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital at Saginaw, and is now at home.

Mrs. Hubbard Head visited her daughter, Mrs. James Williams, Sunday.

James F. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Funch and Mrs. Mattie Funch spent Sunday at the home of Benjamin F. Sherman and family of Maple Forest township.

George Williams and Melvin Burr of Detroit are visiting Mr. W. V. brother, James, of this place for a few days.

William Deeter, wife and daughter Helen, and Mrs. B. G. Hartman and son Lee of Lapeer, were visitors at the Mrs. George Hartman home Sunday.

Laverne Cosand arrived Saturday from Loomis, Neb., and will spend some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cosand.

Miss Edith Diffell, who has been attending school at Roscommon, arrived home Sunday, where she will remain for a few weeks.

Have you given your friend, "Helping Henry" a hot lately? He'll do your work O. K.

After completing a very successful term of school in district No. 1, South Branch Twp., Miss Sadie Johnson returned to her home in Standish. Her visitors from away during the term were Mrs. L. Johnson and Carrie Johnson of Standish, and Mr. Herbert Olmstead of Saginaw, who were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Diffell. Mrs. Diffell was a visitor at the school last Friday afternoon.

Charles Pease has returned to Detroit after a short visit with relatives here.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Local News

Hurrah for the glorious 4th. Let's make a sane one.

Mrs. Herluf Sorenson was called to Hobart, today, by the death of a relative.

Misses Margrethe and Helen Bauman arrived home Tuesday from Detroit.

Salling Hanson company have a new Ford delivery truck for their stores.

Miss Nina Jones of West Branch is visiting Miss Mary Atherton for several weeks.

Carl Nelson of Milks' market spent Sunday and Monday in Detroit visiting friends.

Miss Mildred Baunting is spending a two week's vacation in Bay City, Detroit and other cities.

Miss Jennie Karpus leaves tomorrow for a several weeks visit in Bay City, Saginaw and Flint.

Alfred Sorenson returned to Des Moines, Iowa, last Tuesday afternoon after a couple of week's visit here.

The Board of supervisors is in session today to select and appoint a County board of road commissioners.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodfield attended the graduation of their granddaughter, Miss Marguerite McKay, at Flint, last week.

Mrs. W. Rivers and children of Bay City are visiting at the home of M. Shanahan. They drove here in their Reo car, arriving yesterday.

Any ladies wanting new waists, will find something specially interesting in the Grayling Mercantile company advertisement in this issue of the Avalanche.

Sheriff Cody and his officers made a roundup on a wholesale lot of bums last night. Seven spent the night in jail and were given thirty minutes to get out of town the next day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lewis and little son, Mark left yesterday morning on an auto trip to Brown City and other places in Southern Michigan. They expect to be away about a week.

Pearl Pass of Company I, 33rd regiment, stationed at Port Huron, was taken to a hospital in Detroit for an operation. He is reported to be in a serious condition. His mother resides at Kneeland.

Dr. C. A. Canfield and Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Keyport drove to Gladwin Sunday and returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Canfield who had been visiting her parents there for several days, returned to Grayling with them.

A. J. Charron who recently returned to Grayling from Rogers City, has opened a cigar factory in the Russell hotel. The brands he manufactures are Battleship and Sanco, five centers, and Mild and Rich—ten centers. Mr. Charron says that indications appear to be for a good business.

Cassidy's billiard parlors have installed a steam corn popper and peanut roaster combined. It is a plate glass and nickel plated cabinet affair. The corn is popped and buttered automatically and does not have to be handled. It is a handsome outfit and no doubt will be well patronized.

About 75,000 perch fry have been planted in School Section lake this season by L. M. Meade. He has been promised by the State Fish commission that they would send some small-mouth black bass fry soon, also for School Section. The perch planted are of the large yellow lake variety.

M. E. Smith of Linwood, was in the city several days last week and while here appointed Charles Abbott local agent for the Agricultural Life Insurance company of America, of Bay City. Mr. Smith assures us that they have a very strong company and feels that Mr. Abbott should do a successful business in Grayling.

The same old truth is noted in this one. A Kansas editor has noticed that when a man finds fault with his local paper the chances are ten to one that he hasn't an advertisement in it; five to one that he never gave it a job of work; three to one that he don't take the paper at all; even money that he never did anything to assist the publisher to make it good and forty to one he is the most eager to see it when it comes out.

Burton & Karpus—that's the name of a new laundry agency that is established in Grayling, representing the well-known Peerless laundry in Saginaw. Louis Burton and Arthur Karpus are known to almost every person in Grayling and there is no doubt but that they will be accorded a good share of the laundry business of this community. They will have a rig and call for the laundry packages at the homes every Wednesday forenoon and return the same Saturday afternoons. The boys made their first shipment yesterday. Their advertisement appears in this issue of the Avalanche.



Celebrated Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bauman had the honor of celebrating the 25th anniversary of their marriage yesterday, June 27. In commemoration of the event Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Hanson, parents of Mrs. Bauman, invited all the near relatives within reach of this place to gather at their summer home at Portage lake to help in making the occasion a happy one. There were over forty present. Soon after 5:00 p. m. an elegant wedding dinner was served. Mr. Hanson, in his usual sincere manner, spoke of the early days of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman. The latter was born in Manistee and Mr. Bauman in Muskegon. The two young people spent their childhood days in those cities. In 1878 Miss Hanson came to Grayling with her parents and in due course of time graduated from the Grayling schools. Mr. Bauman graduated from the schools of Muskegon. Ending their childhood days these young people ventured out into the world as young people usually do, to make their living by being useful citizens, and forming the acquaintances of the young people of the times. Finally Mr. Bauman and Miss Hanson formed an alliance based upon friendship and love and were united in marriage June 27, 1892, at the home of the bride's parents in this city, by the local Presbyterian minister.

The past 25 years of life, of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman, Mr. Hanson said, was like the "Good old summer time," when crops are growing and we are all looking forward to a bountiful harvest. The two companions, in whose honor they were gathered that day, had been blessed with home comforts and a fine family. Their harvest time would soon be around in which to provide for the "long winter time." Mr. and Mrs. Bauman were recipients of many warm messages of congratulation and well-wishes for their future happiness and comfort. Among those from out of the city were Mrs. J. S. Graham, sister of Mrs. Bauman, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Michelson of Detroit; Mrs. Louis Jensen of Ewen, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grouloff and daughter Edna of Muncie, Ind.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

WANTED—Medicinal herbs, roots, barks, flowers, bees-wax, etc. Highest cash price paid. Write for price list. Northwestern Herb Co., 328 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 6-28-24

FOR SALE—New house and lot on South side. Good location. For particulars inquire at Avalanche office.

LOST—A lavallier and chain and also a gold pin set in white and brown stones. Monday night, June 18, near the scene of the auto wreck at I-Town crossing. Finder please notify Peter B. Johnson. 6-21-24

FOR SALE—A practically new buggy by Mrs. Mazy KeChittigo. Inquire at this office or at her home, opposite the South side school house.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 four-year old cow. Fresh milk June 1. C. S. Barber, Frederic, Mich.

FOR SALE—Buggy and single harness. Both in first class condition. Very liberal bargain. Phone—424. J. K. Hanson.

PIANO TUNING—Expert work, have tuned over 1,000 pianos and can guarantee satisfaction every time. Also Piano repairing. G. F. Burns. Leave orders at C. J. Hathaway's Jewelry store, Grayling, Phone 1273.

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot in splendid part of city. A. M. Lewis.

Do Not Extend Credit.

Notice is hereby given that no credit must be extended in my name to any person under any conditions, and that I will not be responsible for any such debts. John Belchak. 6-13-24

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

A Health Food

You hear a great deal nowadays about health foods and probably will be interested to know what a famous chemist says about some of them.

"Bread substitutes may be used occasionally in order to get a variety of tastes, but it should always be held in mind that white bread is the most palatable, most nutritious and most economic form in which we can obtain our carbohydrate food."—Dr. Victor C. Vaughn.

Lily White

"The Flour The Best Cooks Use"

is all pure, white, clean, sanitary, healthful flour.

Every bushel of wheat used in the manufacture of Lily White Flour is cleaned three times, scoured twice, and actually washed, steamed and tempered before going on to the rolls for the first break.

That's one reason why Lily White excels. The popularity of Lily White is due to the perfectly splendid satisfaction it gives—all the time.

It bakes delicious bread and pastry.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buy Hardware Now

With war on our hands and price boosters and speculators and gougers all scrambling for illegitimate profits, you can not tell now where prices will be a few months or a year hence. This store will keep prices DOWN as much as is humanly possible, but we can not sell hardware for less than it costs us.

Therefore, we urge you to buy hardware NOW—buy everything you are likely to need in the near future—and protect yourself from any further advance in prices.

We will help you all we can by selling at VERY SMALL profits, but we can not control the wholesale prices.

This is a sincere warning we are sounding to our customers, and we urge you to heed it without delay.

SALLING, HANSON CO.
Hardware Department

Throw Tire Troubles To the Winds

Let the other fellow who don't use Maxotires break his back jacking up his car and pumping his tires on a hot, dusty road. Laugh as you sail along on

MAXOTIRES

"A brand new inner-casing that spells the doom of blow-outs."

It Won't Take You Automobile Fellows but a Moment to Read this and==

What you learn in this ad. about Maxotires in five minutes may save you five hours some time when you're in a hurry. Maxotires automatically vulcanize themselves into your casing forming part of your tire.

Maxotires wear almost forever; use them again and again. Maxotires cannot blow out. We guarantee them. Not one spike in a dozen can get to your inner tube. Punctures are eliminated.

Maxotires preserve your tires and tubes by relieving the strain when it is greatest. They will pay for themselves in a month's service.

Maxotires cost you more than the common reliners—but they're there to stand the wear.

Free Maxotire Service

Until July 15 Maxotires will be put in FREE OF CHARGE to car owners in Grayling.

Henry Joseph

REPRESENTATIVE FOR MICHIGAN

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN—Northern Michigan Office

Come in Again

This invitation is extended to every customer, because we appreciate to the full every item of trade you turn our way.

We are in business for a legitimate profit. We put a **SMALL** profit on every article we sell, so we don't have to make up off of YOU what we have GIVEN some one else.

They all pay the same price at this store. We find that it keeps the people coming our way.

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

Try our Delicious Fountain Dishes. Also Ice Cream in bulk.

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 28

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

Next Wednesday is July 4th. Miss Grace Carpenter is visiting relatives in Lewiston.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance. Masters Skutley Larson and Edward Mason are visiting friends in Bay City.

The prudent buyer will take advantage of Milk's Market specials for Saturday.

Sheriff W. H. Cody and his brother Oliver Cody and their wives spent Sunday in Boyne City.

Miss Mae Whitppl left Monday for a couple of weeks' visit at her old home at Hillman, Mich.

Miss Anna Dingman of Mackinac City visited friends here a short time Saturday while enroute to the southern part of the state.

Earl Cady, who has been employed at the Model bakery, left Saturday night for Lansing. He is a member of Battery A, M. N. G.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butler of Oxford, arrived here last Thursday to spend several days at the home of Ed. Clark and family. They returned home yesterday.

It is reported that a party of young people took a boat trip down the Ausable river Sunday and one of the boats capsized and the young lady occupant went kerplunk down to the bottom of the river. Noft sed.

PEERLESS LAUNDRY

High-Grade Work

Packages called for Wednesday forenoon and delivered Saturday afternoons.

Phone 321

Burton & Karpus

(Louis Burton-Arthur Karpus)

The Newest Designs and Best Workmanship at Most Moderate Prices



USING
Henry Bosch Company's
WALL PAPERS
C. A. SMITH
Paper Hanging and Decorating
Phone 314

Ransom Burgess of Milks' market spent Sunday in Bay City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl England, a daughter, Tuesday, June 26.

Our store will be closed July 4th, all day.

Charles Lucas of Gaylord spent Sunday in the city visiting friends.

Mrs. Charles Schreck and daughter, Mildred are visiting friends in Bay City.

Axel Peterson spent the fore part of the week in Vanderbilt and Mackinaw on business.

Misses Vera and Coriella Dutcher of Fairgrove, are visiting their cousin, Miss Fern Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mason are entertaining the former's mother, Mrs. M. T. Mason of Bay City.

Christian Larson arrived last week from Denmark and will make his home with his sister, Mrs. Chris. Hanson.

Aage Rood arrived here the latter part of last week from Denmark and expects to remain for an indefinite time.

R. H. Denham and R. H. Tucker of Bay City, were over Sunday guests of John Larson, and enjoyed our trout fishing.

Charles Stephens of Detroit is visiting friends in the city, for a few days. He was formerly employed in the City restaurant.

Carranza announces that he is in complete accord with the United States on the war question. Steady, there—don't laugh!

Mrs. A. J. McInnis of Detroit is visiting her mother, Mrs. O. Milnes and brother Roy. Mrs. McInnis before her marriage, was Miss Iole Milnes.

The Grayling Citizens band has been engaged to play in Manistee July 4th. No matter where the boys play, they are nearly always invited to return.

Miss Frieda Rosa left Tuesday afternoon for Vassar to visit for a few days, before going to Detroit to resume her duties as nurse in Harper hospital.

Miss Edna Bebb of Bay City is expected to come to Grayling the latter part of the week to make her home in the future. The family resides on DuPont avenue.

The new work-room addition to the Model bakery is complete and now in service. It is of cement blocks, one story high, well lighted and airy. It makes an ideal bakery work room.

Miss Ruth Strow of Detroit, is a guest of Miss Jennie Ingley at her cottage at Portage lake. Miss Strow's mother will arrive here soon and together they will go to Mackinac Island for a vacation.

Mrs. J. A. Holliday and Miss Mabel Ketzbeck are attending a meeting of the Michigan Music Teachers association that is being held in Grand Rapids this week. Both ladies are members of the association.

Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Jorgensen left Monday afternoon for Bay City to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shoemaker and family. Mr. Jorgensen returned home yesterday but Mrs. J. will remain for a few days longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bauman have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Helen Louise, to Ralph E. Routier, son of Mrs. J. W. Hartwick, of Detroit. Miss Helen graduated this month from the LaSalle Seminary, of Auburndale, Mass.

Miss Beattie McCullough, after a few days visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McCullough, left Tuesday for a few days visit in Detroit and Cleveland. She will return to Pittsburgh Sunday night. Miss Ruth McCullough accompanied her to Detroit, where she will spend a few days' vacation with relatives.

Miss Lucille Campbell left last week for Chicago to take a summer course in music and phonics. She is a graduate of the Kalamazoo college of music, and for the past two years has been teaching in the Grayling schools. She did not sign a contract to return to Grayling but will teach in Sault Ste. Marie instead. She is a sister of Mrs. A. M. Lewis.

About forty ladies enjoyed an afternoon as guests of Mrs. T. Boesen, Saturday last, in honor of Mrs. Albert Grouloff of Muncie, Ind. The ladies spent the time in playing "500". Mrs. F. H. Milks and Mrs. Robert Reagan winning first and second prizes respectively. The hostess served a most delicious luncheon. A very enjoyable time is reported by the ladies present.

Mrs. J. K. Hanson and Mrs. C. C. Westcott were at home to a number of ladies Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hanson. It was a very pretty and enjoyable affair. "500" was played until 5:00 o'clock when a delicious lunch was served. Mrs. Henry Bauman held the highest score and Mrs. George Alexander second highest score. Those present from out of town were Mrs. Albert Grouloff, Miss Edna Grouloff, Mrs. Spickerman, all of Muncie, Ind., Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, Lake City, and Miss Lantz, Portage lake.

The friends of Hardin Sweeney, who is with the 20th Infantry, U. S. army, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted from 2nd lieutenant to 1st lieutenant, and he now stands in line for a captaincy. That is certainly a fine record for a 20-year old boy. Sweeney graduated from the Grayling schools and also from the Avalanche office. He has a bright mind and a strong will power and is just one of the kind of young fellows that develop into leaders. Who knows but that our "Cyclone" Sweeney may develop into another Grant.

"Where you goin' the Fourth?"

Miss Frieda Olson spent Sunday, with friends in Bay City.

W. Z. Brasie of Detroit is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Brasie and sister, Miss Mable.

Mr. and Mrs. John Belchak and children were at their farm at Pinconning over last Sunday.

A movement is on foot to popularize whale meat as an article of diet. Bully! We'll take a quarter.

Carl J. Rasmussen of Milwaukee is spending a couple of weeks vacation with friends and relatives here.

Don't go around lamenting the fact that you had just passed—the age-for-registration. You can still volunteer.

Mrs. B. H. Ketzbeck and son Donald Lewis of Kalkaska, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ketzbeck.

Editor and Mrs. James Ballard of Tawas City, spent Saturday and Sunday last as guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Edith Duclos.

Miss Phoebe Johnson, who was injured in an auto wreck June 18, is getting along nicely and expects to be able to leave the hospital this week.

Mrs. Joe Boulanger and little daughter of Cheboygan spent a few days here visiting her husband, who is employed at the Game and Burrows market.

Miss Anna Olsen visited at the home of Charles Adam's Wednesday, enroute from Ypsilanti, where she is attending school, to her home in DeWard.

Mrs. J. H. Lamb returned home Saturday from Bay City, where she had been called by the illness of her mother. She reports the latter much improved.

Featus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., said that when his bank found a customer curtailing his advertising, the bank curtailed his credit. Moral:—

Mrs. Lizzie Foley, of Oscoda Co., who entered Mercy hospital about five weeks ago and has been in the "Palmer House" for the past two weeks, returned home yesterday, claiming to be good as new.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Pond of Bay City, former residents of Grayling, arrived Thursday evening to spend a few weeks with their sons, Harry and Frank and families. Mr. Pond expects to go on some fishing trips while there.

There was a surprise party last Friday night at the home of Mrs. George Biggs, in honor of Mrs. Sarah Corwin, by the Ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. Corwin left Sunday for the home of her son John Corwin, near Roscommon, where she will reside.

Register of Deeds Allen B. Felling and his mother have been spending the past week visiting old friends and relatives in Tekonsha and other places in southern Michigan. During Mr. Felling's absence John J. Niederer has been acting as register and the work has gone along with the usual proficiency of that office.

A. E. Hendrickson, the tailor, who had temporarily abandoned the work table and gone with his family, to farming near Lewiston, returned home last week. He is once more looking after business interests. He intends to return to the farm in a few weeks to further look after his crops. He says that while on the farm he cleared three acres and planted five acres. Everything is growing fine, he says, and also that he and his family are feeling fine due to good, healthy outdoor exercise and fresh air.

President Wilson has by proclamation fixed the week beginning June 24, 1917 as recruiting week for the Regular army. The army needs and expects to obtain during the week seventy thousand to fill every regiment to war strength. The men cannot be obtained however without the hearty co-operation of the American Press. I am relying confidently upon the patriotism of the Press in this emergency and know that the newspapers will co-operate fully with the recruiting service through out the week to make recruiting week another splendid demonstration of the spirit of the country.

—Newton D. Baker, Sec'y of War.

Alton Brott brot down a load of wool Tuesday afternoon and collected \$249.60 for the load. Besides this he had on 13 bushels of potatoes for which he received \$2.50 per bushel. The whole load brot him \$252.10. Mr. Brott says that he had 66 sheep. From this flock he had 40 lambs that sold from \$10.00 to \$12.00 each, and netting him in value about \$690.00. The cost per year on his farm to raise sheep is about \$1.50 each. According to those figures about \$590.00 clear profit was obtained on these 66 sheep. If we may be permitted to use a slang phrase we might say that "You have to hand it to Brott" when it comes to practical farming. He seems always to have good crops and a good, safe balance in the bank.

TO OUR PATRONS

Installation of our new machinery will commence in about ten days, and having been unable to make arrangements for furnishing electricity during the time required to make the change which will be from two to three weeks, it will be necessary for you to provide lamps. We wish to assure you that every effort will be made to hurry the work as much as possible.

GRAYLING ELECTRIC CO.

Celebrate the 4th

By wearing a Styleplus \$17 Suit—the greatest suit value in America. We are showing a big range of patterns and styles. See our blue serges and fancy mixtures at \$20 and \$22.

New Tub Skirts, 'Middies and Waists

Oh! What Waists for \$1

We're accustomed to see the best there is in dollar Waists for we sell the Wirthmors—and so it takes something decidedly out-of-the-ordinary to cause us to enthuse. But we just couldn't suppress our enthusiasm when we unpacked this new shipment of Wirthmors—the models were so very appealing. That these waists will sell most readily is a foregone conclusion—so to intending purchasers we counsel an early call.



Grayling Mercantile Co.

"The Quality Store"

And don't forget a

Straw Hat

They're here; all kinds and shapes

50c to \$6.00

Several new styles in

Ladies' Lace Boots

Gray, tan and black and two-tone effects; also Sport Shoes (English last and low heel)

The largest line of

UNDERWEAR

Ever shown in Grayling—For men, women and children.

Notice to the Public.

On and after July 1, 1917, the office hours at the Post office will be from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. for general delivery and registered mail. Money order hours will be from 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. There will be no Sunday delivery except special delivery. The lobby of the postoffice will be open from 7:30 to 8:00 a. m.—one hour.

6-21-3. John Hum, Postmaster.

How Old Will You Be At Fifty.

Will you be 50 years old or 50 years young? Kidney troubles make many a person old, when really they should be young. Don't be one of the old. Take a kidney tablet as you would a cathartic. Dr. Navaun's kidney tablets are best, 50c at your druggist A. M. Lewis.

HAVE ADDED A STOCK OF SHOES

—and am going to save shoe wearers some good, hard-earned money. This line was purchased directly from the makers, not thru jobbers, and thus we can save you one man's profit.

FOR DRESS and WORK WEAR

We will save you money and also guarantee the quality.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost Is Small.

Strawberries

I will be ready to deliver Strawberries next week.

PRICES:

\$3.00 per crate or 10c per box

Cash on Delivery

Mail Orders promptly cared for.

E. F. Cowell

Phone 741 Grayling

This Beautiful Book Is yours for the asking

If you are going to paper, let us send you our wonderful Style Book of new 1917 decorations. Here are the 22 wall papers which set the styles for 1917

Large Actual Samples of 1917 Wall Papers

This 9x15 inch book shows a number of papers for each room in the house, ranging from the cheapest that is good to the best that is made. Illustrates in actual colors up-to-date rooms decorated with these papers. Full of useful information on how to beautify your home.

Handsomely printed in five colors. Suggests modern color harmonies and traces present tendencies in home decoration. You will find it interesting and suggestive. Gladly sent without expense or obligation to you. Right now we have many beautiful high-class decorations at prices from 12c up the double roll. You can buy good, durable, tasteful wall paper here cheaper than you can get it anywhere else. See the paper in the roll just as it will appear on your wall. Pay all you need. Return unused rolls. We are glad to help you plan your decorations to get the most beautiful and stylish effects at modest expense.

Call, write or phone to-day for your copy of the 1917 Home Decoration Book.

SORENSEN BROS.

Cosendai Dye Works

We are agents for the Cosendai Dye Works and Cleaners. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning—Suits and all kinds of wearing apparel, gloves, rugs, curtains, draperies, ladies' fancy dresses, etc.

Quick Service and Work Guaranteed

Straw Hats and Panamas cleaned and re-blocked.

MAX LANDSBERG

Opposite Russel Hotel.



The GLORIOUS FOURTH



The dawn of the Fourth—the old annual story—
The nervous man's dread and the small boy's glory,
The east is yet gray when all the land rumbles,
And the small cannon pops and the big cannon grumbles,
And the torrid sun creeps through a blue haze of powder,
And the torpedoes snap and the cannons boom louder—
On the Fourth of July,
The old-fashioned Fourth of July.

Glorious Victory of TRENTON

The winter night is cold and drear,
Along the river's sullen flow;
The cruel frost is coming here—
The air has living blades of snow,
Look!—pushing from the icy strand,
With ensigns floating in the air,
There sails a small, but mighty band,
Across the dangerous Delaware.

LA rush—a shout—a clarion call,
Salute the early morning's gray;
Now, roused invaders, yield, or fall!
The worthy land has won the day!
Soon shall the glorious news be buried
Wherever men have wrongs to bear;
For freedom's torch illumines the world,
And God has crossed the Delaware.

THE winter of 1776, the year of the glorious Declaration of Independence, found the fortunes of the budding nation at their lowest ebb. Beaten, buffeted and broken, the little army of George Washington had been pushed beyond the Delaware. He had sent 4,000 men to command while Cornwallis and Howe, the British commanders, had six times that many scattered over New Jersey and New York.

Many Americans were becoming disgusted with the war. Even Washington's troops were disheartened and he faced the calamity of having all but 1,500 of them quit the service the first of the year, when their enlistment expired. To make matters worse, General Gates and some other high officers in the army were trying to influence Congress against Washington. They used every argument they could to discredit their leader.

Brilliant Strategy.

But while almost the entire country was losing heart, Washington was planning a brilliant stroke to revive the patriotism of the people and the enthusiasm of his troops. He determined to strike a blow at the British forces in New Jersey, a dangerous thing to do, one must admit, when he remembered that he was outnumbered six to one.

He was too wise a man to risk battle with the main British force. He decided to attack one of the detachments occupying the various cities of New Jersey. After careful deliberation he selected Trenton as the point to be stormed. It was nearest his own position across the river and the majority of the troops there were Hessians, German soldiers England had hired to fight in America. Cornwallis and Howe had gone to New York with their staffs, where social life and gaiety were at a higher pitch than in the little New Jersey towns.

Left Trail of Blood.

Washington's plan was to cross the river on Christmas night with a body of

picked troops, a time when he thought the German commander, Colonel Rahl, and his officers and men would be carousing. He assembled the attacking force quietly on his side of the river.

Some of the troops Washington had ordered to join him failed to arrive at the crossing point in time. But despite that disappointment Washington pushed on. He determined to make the attack with the column he had accompanied. Washington's troops were so poorly clad on the march that day that a courier from General Gates in Philadelphia was able to trail Washington's force by bloody footprints in the snow. When men key their courage to that point—nothing can stop them.

Patriot's Powder Spoiled.

Delay at the ferry made an attack before daylight impossible. Washington had hoped to surprise the British and Hessian forces. The river was filled with floating ice and it looked for a time as if most of the little army might be drowned in crossing. But fortune smiled on them and none was lost.

Once on the New Jersey side, at a point about nine miles from Trenton,



Washington Watching the Last of His Troops Land Before the Battle.

a terrific storm of snow and sleet drove into the faces of the soldiers. It soon ruined what little powder Washington's men had, so the order was passed to rely on the bayonet. Washington divided his men into two columns, one under General Sullivan and one under General Greene. They were to march by different roads and attack the British outposts simultaneously.

"Advance and Charge!"

General Sullivan became somewhat dubious about the outcome while on the march and sent a messenger to Washington to ask what should be done. "Advance and charge," was Washington's succinct reply. Washington said in his report the next day that he might have retreated at this time had he thought he could have crossed the river without being discovered by the British.

It was nearly eight o'clock before the American advance met the first British outposts. The latter were attacked quickly and driven back on the town without trouble. A rattle of musketry from the outposts announced the beginning of the battle. Wayne Whipple says in his "Life of Washington" that the Americans were so mad that morning that they would have attacked the British with broomsticks.

Washington's surprise about Colonel Rahl and his officers was correct. They had spent the night at the home of Abraham Hest, drinking and making merry. Hest had furnished them an

elaborate Christmas supper. While the supper was in progress, late that night, a negro servant entered the room and gave Colonel Rahl a note. The latter thrust it in his pocket without looking at it. It was fortunate for America that he was too drunk to act properly, for that note was from a Tory warning him of Washington's approach.

Hessian Colonel Killed.

While the officers drank and sang Washington's men had fought their way into the outskirts of the town. The British cannon was captured and gave Colonel Rahl a note. The latter thrust it in his pocket without looking at it. It was fortunate for America that he was too drunk to act properly, for that note was from a Tory warning him of Washington's approach.

When the Hessians saw their commander fall, some of them started to retreat toward Princeton. But Washington sent a detachment to head them off and they soon surrendered. Long before noon the Americans were in possession of the entire city and the British and Hessian prisoners were being transported across the river for safe-keeping. Washington sent couriers to Congress with the joyful news. It spread quickly over the country and enthused the cause of liberty, so well that Washington was able to hold his army together and face the British in the spring with determination and courage.

JULY FOURTH.

Across the long slow march of vital years America turns back this July day. To feel again the promise of a gray dawn, dim breaking with strange hopes and fears.

There moves grave Washington; there move his peers. The men who pondered well nor knew in that force twilight when the heart's delay To hazard for its faith meant chains and tears.

Be near, O God, today, in trying fires That flare and burn in valley and on hill. Give us the chiasm of thy saving grace That walking in the wastes of low desire We may anoint our feet, renew our will And keep that high first dream that shaped our race.

Not His Money's Worth?



"What's the trouble, my lad?" "Aw, I got stinged! I spent 25 cents for a point cracker an' when it went off it only blowed me four bloqs!"

ALFALFA GREATEST PREPAREDNESS CROP

Gives Yields Equivalent to Two or More Average Hay Crops.

MUST FIT LAND CAREFULLY

Crop, While It Returns Bountifully When Put in Properly, Cannot Be Planted "Any Old Way."

By PROF. J. F. COX, Farm Crops Department, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—"Alfalfa! Grow alfalfa! The hay crop par excellence—benefactor of farm and farmer, makes the poor prosperous and the rich richer!"

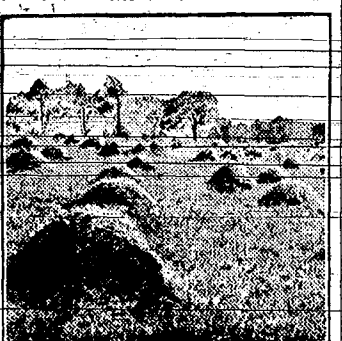
These and perhaps more extravagant claims have been made for alfalfa since it was first introduced into Michigan, but while some men in their zeal have perhaps given it credit for a whole lot more than any crop will ever be capable of, it is nevertheless true that today, more than ever, alfalfa is something it will pay every farmer to investigate.

The man who establishes a good stand of alfalfa can expect it to do these things for him: Alfalfa will furnish large yields of valuable hay; his stock will thrive on it as on no other hay crop; more stock can be kept on the farm; his expense account for costly concentrated feeds will be cut down, since alfalfa and corn can be fed so as to furnish an almost balanced ration. Alfalfa will benefit the soil, increasing the organic matter and nitrogen content and enable it to yield greater crops of corn and potatoes, on being broken.

But the successful growers of alfalfa must understand and do these things:

First—Select fields for alfalfa which are well drained and which can be put in proper condition. Alfalfa should not be planted after sod, but should follow cultivated crops such as potatoes, corn or beans, which leave the land fairly clean.

If early potatoes are harvested before mid-July, alfalfa can be seeded under excellent conditions. Pens are



A BUMPER ALFALFA CROP PRODUCED IN INGHAM COUNTY. Alfalfa, Properly Put in on the Right Kind of a Seedbed, Will Do This Two or Three Times a Season for Four to Six Years.

another crop which can be followed with alfalfa. These last two crops offer excellent opportunity for securing alfalfa at little expense.

Second—Lime the land for alfalfa. Apply two tons of ground limestone or several cubic yards of marl before seeding. This crop requires more lime than any other crop grown in the state. The soils of Michigan are so widely deficient in calcium carbonate that in nearly all cases fields should be limed in preparation for alfalfa.

Third—Inoculate properly. Unless alfalfa or sweet clover has been grown previously on the land, inoculation with the proper bacteria is necessary. Cultures can be secured on application to the department of bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural college, at 25 cents per bottle. One bottle is sufficient for a bushel of seed. The soil method is also reliable. Spread several hundred pounds per acre of best surface soil from a successful alfalfa or sweet clover patch over the ground to be seeded. Apply on cloudy days in evening and follow with harrow.

Fourth—Prepare the seedbed thoroughly. Alfalfa should be seeded on land free of grass. June grass is its great enemy in Michigan. Follow after cultivated crop. Plow land five or six weeks before seeding, firming with roller and working thoroughly at frequent intervals. It should be kept in mind that alfalfa is to remain on the land for from four to six years. A much more thorough preparation is warranted than in the case of crops which are to occupy land for a single season.

Fifth—Plant at proper time. The best results are secured with seedlings made about mid-July on land which has been plowed early and worked thoroughly so as to control grass and weeds. No nurse or companion crop should be seeded except on sandy soils or soils which are inclined to wash, in which case a peck or so of buckwheat will be beneficial. Early spring seedlings should be made with a companion crop of oats or barley seeded at the rate of one bushel per acre.

Sixth—Do it 35 pounds or broadcast 20 pounds per acre of good seed. Northern grown seed or German seed is best adapted to Michigan and will withstand winterkilling better than ordinary alfalfa seed.

The live stock, the farm, the farmer,

the farmer's wife and children, will feel the benefits of successful fields of alfalfa. It is only just that "ye do unto alfalfa as ye would have it do unto you." Improve conditions for alfalfa and it will improve them for you. Sweeten the soil with lime so that it will prosper. Plant it on well drained fields lest it get "cold feet." Apply 200 or 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to give stronger growth. Leaven the soil with the proper bacteria which makes the land hospitable to alfalfa. Plant the seed under these conditions and it will push its roots to a depth not reached by ordinary field crops, penetrating four to six feet, causing new farms as yet untouched to pay tribute to the farmer. The upward growth of alfalfa is equally as great; about 100 feet in height due to the fact that three or four cuttings are removed for hay. As a matter of fact, a good field of alfalfa will produce the equivalent of a hay crop eight or ten feet high, or from four to six tons per year to the acre.

"Do unto alfalfa as you would have it do unto you."

SHEEP WORRIED BY WORMS

Flocks Should Be Closely Watched During July and August.

By PROF. GEORGE A. BROWN, Beef Husbandry Department, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Sheepmen, with an eye to the well-being of their flocks, will probably find the stomach worm at his usual harmful work this season. This parasite is especially active in July and August.

At the first appearance of trouble the flock should be kept off feed and water for from 18 to 24 hours and then given from two to three tablespoons of gasoline in about four ounces of skim milk. In drenching, the sheep should be backed into a corner, its head slightly elevated, and the drench administered slowly from a spout-necked bottle. After the first treatment the flock may be allowed to graze for two hours when they should again be confined and the treatment repeated the following day, and the same method followed the third day.

After the third drenching the flock should be turned onto a pasture that has not been grazed by sheep this season.

If it is not possible to change pastures at this time, the lambs should be weaned as soon as a meadow or seedling is available for them, and the treatment repeated before turning them onto the new pasture. A frequent change of pasture is one of the best preventative measures that can be adopted.

Infection in the lambs takes place through the fact that some of the parasites live through the winter in the digestive tract of the mature sheep. These parasites in the ewes are continually laying eggs which pass out with the droppings and in from four days to two weeks (depending on weather conditions) hatch out and go into a cystic stage on the grass, thus finding their way into the lambs. A frequent change of pasture is therefore one of the most effective preventive measures. If the flocks can be given a change of pasture every two weeks in May and June, the lambs weaned, drenched as described above and turned onto clean pastures early in July, very little trouble will be experienced, although the flock should be carefully watched throughout the summer as a little extra effort may mean the saving of many lambs and added weight and value to the entire flock.

CULTIVATION AIDS POTATOES

Stirring Surface of Soil Soon After Planting, Gives Them Good Start.

By C. W. WARD, Potato Specialist, M. A. C.

East Lansing, Mich.—In the light of what it has cost this season to put in potatoes, the grower will scarcely find it profitable to omit any of the steps necessary for the production of a maximum crop.

The cultivator should be started as soon as the potatoes are up enough to show the rows plainly. It is assumed of course, that the harrowing has been done previously. The first time the cultivator is employed it should be run close to the rows and deeply. This is necessary to loosen up the soil and put it in a condition for the soil bacteria to work to best advantage. A small amount of dirt should be thrown around the plants to cover and kill any small weeds which may not have been destroyed by the harrow.

After the first time over, the cultivator should be run more shallow to avoid breaking off small rootlets. The frequency of these later cultivations will depend upon the nature of the soil, the persistency of weed growth, and the amount of rainfall.

At least three things should be accomplished by cultivation. The weeds should be kept from growing, the soil moisture from evaporating, and the surface of the soil well loosened to facilitate aeration. The plantfood will be liberated more freely and plant growth stimulated to a greater degree if the surface of the soil is kept open and porous than will be the case if it is allowed to become firm and baked. Cultivation should be kept up as long as it is possible to get between the rows without injuring the plants. After the first two or three cultivations only the surface of the soil should be stirred. Much harm is frequently done, especially when the weather is dry and hot, by deep cultivation close to the plants. The right use of the cultivator in the potato field is very beneficial, but the wrong use may be harmful.

Need of Enthusiasm.

My son, we should lay up a stock of absurd-enthusiasms in our youth or else we shall reach the end of our journey with an empty heart, for we lose a great many of them by the way. —Victor Cherbuliez.

But He Isn't Always.

When the young son is spoken of by the relatives as a chip of the old block it is natural to assume that his father, being the head of the family, must necessarily be an old blockhead.

The Efficiency Expert.

As a rule, we take it, the efficiency expert is nearly related to the recurring person who goes to Monte Carlo with a mathematically infallible system to break the bank and comes home broke. —Exchange.

Color of French Flag Changed.

The color of the French flag was changed in 1124, when Louis the Fat carried the red oriflamme of St. Denis in his contents with Henry V, the Grey man emperor.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Traverse City—R. W. A. Saquam, 105, one of the last of the full-blooded Ottawas in this part of the state, is dead at his home near Northport.

East Lansing—A request from Washington that a school of telegraphy be established at the M. A. C. is considered by President F. S. Kedzie.

Ann Arbor—Ambulance companies A, B and C, composed of university students, have been ordered to mobilize at Allentown, Pa., where they will be given six weeks' training.

Saginaw—The federation of women's clubs went on record as favoring a 50-cent license fee for all cats within the corporate limits. They also want "Tom" to wear a bell as a warning to birds.

Saginaw—Engineer John C. Krall, 35, and Leslie White, fireman, 28, were killed when a Pere Marquette train was derailed at Melvin, 60 miles east of here. A horse in a stock car between the baggage car and engine was hurled into a field unhurt. The wreck was caused by the pony trucks of the engine going wrong. William Hannan, the regular engineer on this run had laid off that day to attend his son's wedding in Detroit.

Flint—John Richards, A. B., Ph. D., and B. D., died of paralysis and the Genesee county poorhouse colony mourns the passing of its most interesting member. Richards spent the last seven years of his life in the county poorhouse, after having held professorships in some of America's largest universities. He could have had a home with relatives in one of Detroit's most exclusive residence sections, or with friends of wealth and influence in various parts of the country, but was too proud to accept charity. Though he had been paid good salaries in many of his positions, his sole possession was his education.

Grand Rapids—Four men escaped from the Kent county work farm.

Monroe—Mike Galbraith, a Greek, lost two fingers from his left hand by being caught in a dough mixer at a local bakery.

Ann Arbor—Immediate registration of all tuberculous sufferers is urged by the state anti-tuberculosis society, which says the law providing for this is not being enforced rigidly.

Escanaba—William H. Graham, Lansing county clerk of Ingham county, was elected state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Lansing was given another honor when that city was named the convention city for 1918.

Manistee—Because he employed Miss Bessie Churchill, an operator at Bear Lake, for an average of 15 hours per day, Glen L. Williams, manager of the Denzle County Consolidated Telephone company, was sentenced to pay a \$30 fine and costs. He appealed to circuit court.

Read City—C. M. Burkett, proprietor of a local garage, had a narrow escape from drowning when his automobile got beyond control and skidded from the main road to the Grand Rapids & Indiana tracks and tumbled down an embankment into 15 feet of water in Hersey river. Burkett was a good swimmer and reached shore. The car sank out of sight and it required 30 men to recover it.

St. Clair—Complaining that "something is sticking in my eye," Bruce Schleinert ran to his mother for aid. Mrs. Schleinert noticed that a large round object protruding from the eyeball and summoned a physician, who extracted a "B B" shot. About a month ago Bruce was accidentally shot in the eye and it was feared he would lose the sight of the eye. Physicians took X-rays but were unable to locate the shot. The lad's sight will not be affected, it is believed.

Lansing—Lansing has a population of 60,000, according to compilations based on the new school census just completed.

Ann Arbor—One thousand two hundred and twenty-three seniors graduated at the University of Michigan during the week of June 24.

Adrian—Rev. Frederick Perry, of the Plymouth Congregational church has accepted a position as chaplain in the United States army.

Kalamazoo—Substitution of perfumes for liquors unobtainable in dry Kalamazoo proved fatal to Henry Van Den Houvel, 56 years old, who was found dead in a North Burdick street rooming house.

Detroit—Spencer Marsh, 5 years old, was playing Indian around a bonfire, in the rear of his home, with a number of companions. He got too close to the fire, set his clothes aflame and died as a result of burns he received.

Muskegon—William Drensen was sent to jail for 30 days for stealing chickens from his brother.

Iron Mountain—One man was shot and instantly killed and another wounded by a watchman at Fortune Lake farm, owned by J. O. Bliet, who mistook them for thieves who had been stealing pigs. They had forced entrance to the farm office to sleep.

Owosso—Zella Smith, a Chesaping girl, lost the sight of an eye as the result of the first "Fourth of July" accident here. The child lit a big fire cracker and when it did not explode immediately, she picked it up, it exploded in her hand, flashing a jet of flame into her eye.

Detroit—Fire of undetermined origin is estimated to have done \$500,000 damage in the grocery warehouse of Wright & Parker.

Lansing—Sixty home guard companies have been accepted for service and 20 more companies are in the process of formation, according to Lieutenant M. J. Phillips, of the war preparedness board. The average strength of each company is 70 men. At the rate home guard companies are being organized, Major Phillips says there will be 100 companies in a few weeks.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT COMES IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A. Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

GOOD LUCK RED RUBBERS

They Fit All Standard Cars. Specially recommended for cold weather. Send 2¢ stamp for new book on preventing or 10¢ in stamps for one dozen rubbers if you cannot get them at your dealer's. Address Department of BOSTON WOVEN ROPE & RUBBER CO. Cambridge, Mass.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES BLACKS

Developing any size roll film, postpaid, 10 cents. DETROIT. FARM HANDS. Write WILL BLANKLEY, Bayview, Mich.

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chaps and Bleed—Trial Free. In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot soaps of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. Free sample each by mail with Book, Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Fully Qualified.

The clergyman had advertised for a butler, and the next morning after breakfast a well-dressed, clean-shaven young man in black was ushered into his study. "Name, please," asked the clergyman. "Hilary Arbuthnot, sir." "Age?" "Twenty-eight." "What work have you been accustomed to?" "I am a lawyer, sir." The clergyman started. This was odd. However, he knew many were called in the law, but few chosen. "But," he said, "do you understand the conduct of a household?" "In a general way, yes," murmured the applicant. "Can you carve?" "Yes." "Wash glass and silver?" "I—er—think so." The young man seemed embarrassed. He frowned and blushed. Just then the clergyman's wife entered. "Are you married?" was the first question. "That," said the young man, "was what I called to see your husband about, madam. I desire to know if he can make it convenient to officiate at my wedding at noon next Thursday week."

A Poor Finish.

"Would you believe it, I am a grandmother at thirty-two?" "I believe that you are a grandmother, but you're spoiling your story by tacking on the statement of your age."

For Building Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is **Grape-Nuts.** It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious. "There's a Reason" for **Grape-Nuts.**

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DEMAND FOR TANLAC BREAKS ALL RECORDS

OVER SEVEN MILLION BOTTLES
SOLD AND DISTRIBUTED
IN LESS THAN TWO
YEARS' TIME.

SUCCESS PHENOMENAL

Fame of the Medicine Spreads Over
Whole Nation—Now Sold From
Coast to Coast.

NEVER before, perhaps, in all history has the demand for a proprietary medicine ever approached the wonderful record that is now being made by Tanlac, the celebrated medicine which has been accomplishing such remarkable results in all parts of the country.

From Coast to Coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, Tanlac is known and honored. Millions have taken it and have pronounced it the greatest medicine ever given to the people, and the only explanation of Tanlac's triumph in the medical world is Tanlac's true worth. Back of Tanlac's triumph in the drug stores, it is the people's medicine and the people themselves have made Tanlac what it is.

No matter where you go, Tanlac is a household word and it is unquestionably the most widely talked of medicine in the world today. One person invariably tells another about a medicine that helps him and in this way scores or even hundreds may hear of Tanlac as a direct result of one bottle in a single home.

The first bottle of Tanlac to reach the public was sold just a little over two years ago in the thriving little city of Lexington, Ky., where 20,000 bottles of the medicine were sold in only a few months. Since that time there have been sold throughout the United States something over seven and a quarter million bottles, and a romance which has no parallel in the modern business world has begun.

The instant and phenomenal success which Tanlac won in Lexington has been duplicated in practically every large town, small town, village and hamlet in North America, while Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico and other American possessions have clamored for Tanlac.

Just a few months ago, it was announced in the Atlanta papers that twenty-two cartons, 205,476 bottles of Tanlac had been sold through the Atlanta office alone. Since that time, 1,408,448 bottles have been sold, and the grand total now stands at over a million and a half, or to be exact, 1,895,204 bottles.

These are actual figures, and the fact that one hundred and fifty-eight cartons of Tanlac have been sold and shipped into the South and West since the first day of October, 1915, is a matter of record and can easily be verified.

One retail firm alone, the Jacobs Pharmacy Co., of Atlanta, have sold the astonishing total of 64,000 bottles within the past twelve months. What is true of Atlanta, is also true of practically every large city of the South and West, where the sales have been correspondingly large.

The greatest drug firms of the country have voluntarily come forward and

DETROIT FIRM BUYS A SOLID CARLOAD

MICHIGAN DRUG CO. AWARDED
THE WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING
AGENCY FOR DETROIT.

THE wholesale distributing agency for Tanlac in the Detroit territory has been awarded to Michigan Drug Co., said E. O. Harris, representing the Southern and Western distributor of Tanlac, a few days ago. "This firm," continued Mr. Harris, "gave their order for an entire carload of Tanlac several weeks ago and have just received same. This car comprises 1,000 dozen, 12,720 bottles, and is without doubt, the largest order ever given by a Detroit dealer for a new preparation, but having heard through absolutely reliable sources of the remarkable and rapid growing demand for Tanlac in other cities, this firm did not hesitate to place an order for this above amount."

"In only a few weeks' time Tanlac will be placed on sale in practically every large city, town, village and hamlet in the state of Michigan."

"A number of agencies already have been established in a very limited time, but it is my desire that the distribution be made more complete and far-reaching."

"With this end in view, I take this means of notifying druggists and dealers who are interested to write or telegraph G. F. Willis, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga."

stated in plain, cold figures, the record breaking sales everywhere, as is evidenced by the startling sales records shown in the following figures:

Texas and Oklahoma dealers have sold in only five months time the astounding total of approximately five hundred thousand bottles or an average of 100,000 bottles per month, smashing all world's records.

Memphis jobber and retailers have sold since April 3, 1915, 253,316 bottles.

Atlanta jobber and retailer have sold since October 16, 1915, 188,450 bottles.

Birmingham jobber and retailers have sold since August 18, 1915, 158,076 bottles.

Nashville jobber and retailer have sold since August 11, 1915, 145,706 bottles.

Macon jobber and retailer have sold since November 17, 1915, 107,736 bottles.

Jacksonville jobber and retailer have sold since January 22, 1916, 68,896 bottles.

Montgomery jobber and retailer have sold since January 19, 1916, 60,784 bottles.

"These enormous sales," said G. F. Willis, Distributor of Tanlac, "mean but one thing, and that is—merit. Tanlac is well advertised, it is true, but a large and rapidly growing demand cannot be brought about by advertising alone. It's what the neighbors say that counts. One bottle is sold in a neighborhood through advertising, but ten more are sold in that community after the first bottle produces results.—Adv.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

FINLAND.

The social democrats in the Finnish landtag and senate are working on reforms intended to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Finland. Their condition has been deplorable ever since the good old days, when Finland belonged to Sweden. The Swedish laws were good because the Swedes were always kind to the Jews, but after the Russian domination of Finland the Jews lost their citizenship and until only six months consecutively in one Finnish town. Then they had to move on and were obliged to ask the governor where they should go. If the governor refused to grant them permission the Jews were obliged to leave the country. The Finnish reforms in hand include measures to make the senate responsible to the landtag, where formerly the senate was responsible only to the Russian emperor. It also is proposed to separate the supreme judicial power from the senate and establish an absolutely independent supreme court, thus removing the uncertainty long felt in Finland as to the purity of justice. Whenever a senate member is accused of malfeasance he is to be brought before a tribunal comprising 15 members of the landtag. The new measures also propose granting to the landtag of the right of real interpellations, which the government must answer. Since 1907 the government has never answered one of the many interpellations that have been made. The hastening of the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is in prospect. Despite these salutary measures the Helsingfors Hufvudstadsbladet bitterly arranges the social democrats, saying the discontent with them is rising because they are enlisting rowdies as police and calling the Russian soldiers to act against the Finnish citizens. It says the social democrats have no respect for private rights and says they are as bad as any time, concluding ominously: "Those things will be put in the storehouse of the members."

In addition to its tragedy, the situation in the Finnish town of Abo, population 50,000, where the strikers have seized control, is developing comic opera features. The town council had a meeting to consider the situation, but there was no quorum, whereupon the strikers elected 50 new councilors from their own ranks, whom the old councilors refused to recognize. The strikers then locked the old councilors in the city hall under the guard of 50 cossacks, saying, "Now stay there until you can think out a plan for co-operating with us." The electric light service has been restored to the consent of the strikers because the councilors wanted to give a ball. Butter, milk and eggs are unobtainable. Ten Swedish ships which sought to load their cargoes at Abo were sent north by soldiers to Rauma, where there is less disturbance. Abo normally is the most used Finnish harbor.

SWEDEN.

Hjalmar Branding, the socialist leader, asked in the Riksdag June 5 whether the government was prepared to proceed with revision of the constitution, abolishing the graded franchise in municipalities and giving women the right to vote. Mr. Wennerstrom, socialist, inquired whether the government would enforce payment of higher wages for laborers, a shorter work day and a political reorganization, including through constitutional reforms by which the people's demand for democratic reforms should be granted as soon as possible. The answer of Premier Swartz to all the questions was a qualified negative. The present political situation, he said, demanded that the ministry give its chief attention to foreign relations so that importations of foodstuffs and raw material should be assured. The cabinet hoped internal questions could await solution after the crisis. The question of abolishing property qualifications and other restrictions of the municipal franchise, the premier continued, deeply affected communal rights and taxation, and had been rejected by the present session. The premier further pointed out that a new election of members of the second chamber would be held shortly, giving the people an opportunity to register its will. For days the left socialists had been urging the workers to quit and demonstrate before the riksdag building when the above was taking place inside.

A new forestry school has been dedicated in Stockholm. The king, the crown prince and many other prominent men attended the ceremonies. The school is located on the shore of North Brannviken, where there were a number of monumental buildings before.

Engineer H. Rustige has invented a method of treating spirit of sulphate in such a manner that it may be used instead of benzine for running automobiles. It is not necessary to change the motor.

The discovery of extensive graphite deposits is reported from Ragunda, in the province of Jemtland. Outcroppings as much as two feet in diameter have already been found. The newly found deposits are of great importance for Sweden as supplies of graphite have become very short. Imports from Germany ceased long ago.

J. A. Melsner, a Stockholm wholesale merchant, donated \$27,000 to the city, three-fourths of the amount to be used for relieving distress among the poorer classes.

Many factories stopped work at 1 p. m. and the employees marched to the riksdag. They found the approaches guarded by police and soldiers. The crowd was noisy and threatening and tried to overturn a street car. The mounted police charged and drove the crowd back, while M. Branting emerged from the riksdag and vainly attempted to persuade the demonstrators to leave. There was much bottle and stone throwing, but the mob finally melted away. The police said most of the rioters were youths. United States Minister Ira N. Morris was obliged to flee to avoid being involved in the melee. The socialists of the left wing decided after the riot was quelled to demand a general strike throughout Sweden, but the men who went out Tuesday from the large factories are reported to have resumed work.

Sweden's merchant fleet lost, either through war or by accident, in the first three months of this year, 13 steamers with a total tonnage of 22,882; two motor-driven vessels with a total of 2,623 tons, and six sailing vessels aggregating 1,163 tons. Including three steamers lost by decision of prize courts, and other vessels withdrawn from service, the whole fleet has been reduced by 42 units. The excess of tonnage lost over newly built or purchased tonnage amounts to 15,429 tons. Many sailors, seeing no outlook for work under present conditions, have temporarily given up the sea and taken positions inland; many of them going to farms.

NORWAY.

The burning of the nickel factory at Kristiansand took place under circumstances which were interesting, to say the least. The Christiansia Tidens Tegn had one of its contributors ask the director of the factory if there was noway of "getting the country" out of the "tragic position of having Norwegian seamen killed by means of Norwegian nickel." The Tidens Tegn next explained that the nickel factory had made a contract to sell the entire production to Germany for a number of years, but that the government could of course prohibit the exportation of nickel to Germany, where the nickel was used in the manufacture of torpedoes. The paper added that it did not make much difference either way as to the manufacture of torpedoes, but even the smallest contribution by Norway was humiliating to the Norwegian people and an outrage to their best feelings. The next day the wires told that the factory had been burnt down.

Pelvic burglars. A log cabin in the woods near Mosjo, Ringebu, had recently been visited by burglars. The door lock had been broken, and on the table was a paper with the following information: "We came here on a dark evening and were unable to proceed, so we had to break in. Hope that the accompanying \$135 will reach the proper parties as thanks for the use. Beg your pardon. Three gentlemen." The owners of the hut announced that they too wished to thank the burglars for their fine conduct. If all burglars acted this way the reputation of their trade would no doubt pass through a wonderful metamorphosis.

Hundreds of thousands of Norwegians throughout the nation took part in peaceful demonstrations June 6 demanding governmental restriction on food prices and continuance of Norway's neutrality. There were 50,000 marchers in Christiansia alone. A demonstration of the demonstrators was received by the president of the storting.

The 7,500-ton steel ship, Storviken, built by the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock company for the Hanksen-Welton company of Bergen, Norway, was launched at Seattle recently. The Storviken's keel was laid last February.

DENMARK.

Denmark is in a difficult position as regards fuel, said Minister of Interior Rode, in a speech on the fuel situation, in which he pointed to the necessity of economy in consumption, and said that steps in that direction had been taken. Hope for relief from American sources was expressed by the minister.

Only a few years ago the people of Grindsted would have laughed if anybody had talked about the value of real estate by the square foot. Now the railroad has changed all that, and in the center of the village ground has actually been sold at the rate of 61 cents a square foot.

A practical joke was played on a German sea captain at Aarhus. He was permitted by the customhouse officials to take 200 pounds of potatoes with him. But when he left the place he tried to carry away 150 pounds extra. The officials were on the lookout, however, and the potatoes were stopped as they reached the ship. The captain not only lost the potatoes but also had to pay a fine of \$50.

The discovery of lignite coal at Herning resulted in a great boom for the place. Everybody talks lignite. Everybody wants to buy lignite land. A widow holding a parcel of ground for which she had paid \$5,000 was offered \$50,000, but she resolutely asked \$60,000. No doubt of the coal is good, there is no doubt of the score. But as to the amount of it—well, as a matter of fact it is dug out of the ground so fast that the transportation facilities from the place are practically swamped.

Burroughs Active at Eighty. John Burroughs has celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary. Asked if he had done much work last year, he said: "I have done more literary work this year than in any year of my whole life. It came to me and I just wrote. I never overwork, or burn the midnight oil. I don't draw on the future. I chop wood and work in the garden to keep well. I don't use tobacco or drink any stimulants. I work three hours in the morning, from nine until twelve, and the rest of the day I spend in the open air."

Serving Notice. "Norah," said the mistress of the house, to the awkward maid, "you must never commit a faux pas like that again."

"Yes, ma'am. But there ain't no use of you givin' it a foreign name, ma'am. I simply tripped on a rug an' spilled the soup. I never was talked to that way before, ma'am, an' if you do it again, I'll quit."

Called Him Down.



Supposed Funny Border—Will somebody kindly chase the cow down this way?

Landlady—Mary Ann, take the cow down where that calf is bawling.

Pessimistic. A philosopher of world renown once said in language terse: Poverty's bad when a man's down. But when he's up it's worse.

Promise Easily Kept. "Your honor, let me off this time and I'll never appear before you again," pleaded the culprit.

"Am I to take this as a promise to reform?"

"Yes, your honor. And I might add that I am on my way to Australia. If I should happen to backslide, some other court would attend to my case."

The Average Citizen. "Who is that fellow talking about the politics of Europe as if he knew all about the situation there is to know?"

"Oh, he's a chap who never reads anything but newspapers, and never reads anything in newspapers but the headlines."

Maybe So. "I guess if people could swap their troubles, they wouldn't be satisfied."

"No, I reckon there'd be as much kicking as there is when they swap horses."

Prescience. Hubby—I reckon if there is a dark outlook before me.

Wife—I guess it is that new load of coal I ordered.

Making Ready. "Look at Bronson trying to push that steam roller! Is he crazy?"

"Not at all. He's training for the lawn-mowing season."

Practical Explanation. He—My dear, you are just like a box of the best things going.

She—All right, Jack; now you take this box and put on a new lid.

Hard Luck All Around. "Did you pick me out, or did she pick you out, pa?"

"Neither! It was a case of simultaneous misfortune."

Close Confinement. "What you need is exercise," said the eminent specialist.

"I agree with you, doctor," answered the patient, in a fretful tone.

"That's good."

"But I must confess that I get precious little of it while waiting in an anteroom three hours to see you."

Point of View. "Don't you think it is unprincipled to raise the price on foodstuffs?"

"Yes, on everything but potatoes. I've planted them."

One and the Same. "Jones reminds me of a donkey sometimes."

"Yes, he makes an ass of himself quite often."

I'm Sick I'll Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact. Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." — Mrs. O. M. Rinza, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven. Tennille, Ga. — "I want to tell you how much I have benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our rugger advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited." — Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

This Is the Year for an Inland Water Trip

A pleasant way, a healthful way, to spend a week or two or more. A water trip that takes you through a land of charm and interest. You'll enjoy the ever-changing scenery of the 100 islands—the thrill of shooting the River Rapids.

The fares from Niagara are—Montreal and return, \$19.00 Quebec and return, \$26.35; Saguenay and return, \$35.00.

You can take the whole trip or any part of it. **NIAGARA TO THE SEA**

Send 2 cents for Illustrated Booklet, map and Guide.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., 76 R. & O. Bldg., Montreal

Great for Eczema and Old Sores

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson, "I want you to get a large box of Peterson's Ointment today."

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim."

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn."

"I had 39 running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment." — Mrs. F. B. Root, 222 Atchafalpa St., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Night is the only thing that can fall gracefully.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

For the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Quick-Acting

The speediest remedy for sick headache, biliousness and indigestion is a dose of two of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney trouble presses upon the mind, discourages and sows ambition. It is a sure sign of a weak kidney. It is a sure sign of a weak kidney. It is a sure sign of a weak kidney.

KILL ALL FILLS! THEY SPREAD DISEASE!

Do not take any more of these filthy pills. They are a sure sign of a weak kidney. They are a sure sign of a weak kidney. They are a sure sign of a weak kidney.

Old False Teeth Bought

Broken or in any condition. We pay up to \$5.00 a set, according to value. Mail at once and get our offer. If unsatisfactory, will return teeth.

Domette Supply Co., Philadelphia, E. Y.

HAIR BALM

A hair preparation of merit. For itching scalp and dandruff. For itching scalp and dandruff. For itching scalp and dandruff.

PATENTS

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 28-1917.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No footlanness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

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The Other Fel- lows' Price

On Oxfords, Tennis Shoes, Slippers

	Other Fellows Price	My Price
Men's Champion gray soles Bal.	\$1.00	.90
Boys' " " " "	.95	.85
Men's " " " Oxfords	.90	.80
Boys' " " " "	.85	.75
Youths' " " " "	.80	.75
Misses' " " " "	.80	.75
Childs' Oxfords, black soles	.50	.48

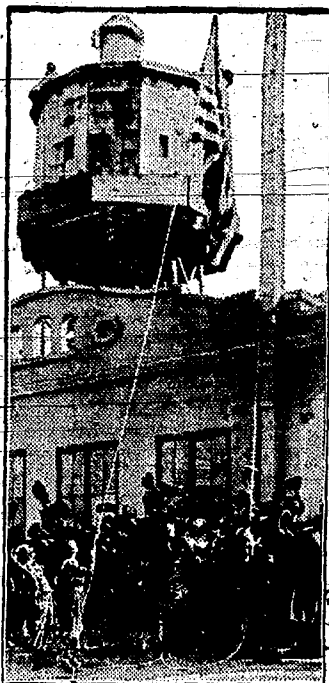
Frank Dreese

Lemon colored store on the hill
opp. the jail, Grayling, Mich.

FILMLAND FLASHES

UNIVERSAL CITY IS NOW WELL PREPARED

Universal City is prepared. There has been a tremendous outburst of patriotism in the picture capital, which had an opportunity for expression the other day on the occasion of the raising of the new flag to the top of the new pole. Mr. Laemmle, Universal's president, ordered the pole white on his recent visit to the film capital, and



Universal City is Prepared.

The picture players turned out in a body to celebrate the first flying of the nation's emblem.

Lots were drawn for the honor of handling the halcyons, and fell to Molly Malone and Mignon Anderson, two of the prettiest players in the company. One of the orchestras, which was playing for a dramatic production, was requisitioned to lead the "Star Spangled Banner" and the great group of players clustered about the base of the tall pole joined in singing the national anthem, as the red and white stripes, with the starred blue field, rose for the first time into the sunshine.

At the film capital they give Pres-

ident Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Wm. McAdoo, the credit for the formation of the volunteer company among the Universal players. All unconsciously, she brought about the organization of a company as spectacular as the famous "Rough Riders" of Colonel Roosevelt.

There are 6,000 inhabitants at Universal City, and among them hundreds of daring, hardy, experienced chaps, who form ideal material for soldiers, while the actresses, not to be outdone, are forming a Red Cross corps.

Charles Hill Malles, Universal character actor, is a naturalized American, having been born in Nova Scotia.

Ella Hall, the little Bluebird star, plays with her mother, who looks like her double, in her new Bluebird picture.

Harry Carey, Universal's famous player of western roles, is a licensed skipper, having sailed boats all his life.

Claire McDowell, star of the Red Feather, "The Bronze Bride," is a grandniece of Sam Reeves, the famous English tenor.

Myrtle Gonzalez, the Bluebird leading lady, had to learn to walk on snow shoes for her latest Bluebird picture, directed by Lynn Reynolds and called "The Code of the Klondyke."

Herbert Rawlinson, Universal star, is one of the few leading men on the screen who have no ambition to direct as well.

William Franzy, leading comedian of the Universal Jokers, disguises himself so completely on the screen that he has never been recognized, even in Los Angeles.

Phil Dinham is making a fire picture, upon which he and Via Moore are concentrating the efforts of the directors. Phil is a fire chief, and Moore will superintend the destruction by fire of an entire LEO set in order to add realism to the scenes.

Save \$3 Buying at Home. Professor Paul H. Nystrom placed an order with a local merchant in Madison, Wis., amounting to nearly \$50. In the provision line. The total cost to him amounted to \$3 less than the retail price. He saved \$3 on a \$50 purchase.

82 Per Cent Profit For M. O. House. The largest mail order house in Chicago sells for \$1.21 a fountain pen which can be obtained from the manufacturers in New York for 80 cents, or 60-80 cents each. At this gross, the house nets the house \$2 per cent profit. The usual profit on fountain pens sold directly to retailers by manufacturers is 60-80 per cent on the cost.

Stores Beat Mail Order Prices. In the course of a comparative investigation of mail order houses and retail stores O. A. Charles, president of the National Home Trade League, Muncie, Ind., purchased more than 1,200 articles from mail order houses and in each case proved that he could have bought them as cheaply or for less in his local stores.

White House Picketing. It is said to be an ill wind that blows no good.

Harmful as the White House picketing is, it is at least making clear one point before much misunderstanding; that is, that this little group of women forming what is now called the Woman's Party, and formerly called the Congressional Union, is no part or parcel of the National Woman Suffrage association; that it is distinct and separate from that great organization of two million suffragists offering their strength, their service and their money to aid their country in its struggle to maintain American ideals.

Catarrrh Cannot be Cured with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrrh conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O., All Drugists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Notice. Bids for construction of cement sidewalks and crosswalks for the ensuing year, according to the specifications on file at the village clerk's office, will be received on or before July 2, 1917. By order of the village Council.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets. "Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Trease, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion, or constipation give them a trial.

An Ordinance relative to regulating the use of bicycles, motorcycles, roller skates and carts in the village of Grayling, Michigan; and to provide penalties for violations thereof.

The Village of Grayling ordains: Section 1.—All persons using bicycles, motorcycles, roller skates and carts within the Village of Grayling shall conform to the rules in this ordinance set forth.

Section 2.—Bicycles shall not be driven upon the sidewalks in said Village at a speed greater than five miles an hour and neither bicycles nor motorcycles shall be driven at other places in said village at a speed greater than ten miles per hour.

Section 3.—Bicycles and Roller skates, shall not be driven, nor carts coasted on their wheels within the territory of said Village bounded by and included within the center line of Ogemaw street, the center line of Chestnut street, the center line of Ionia street and the Michigan Central railroad; and motorcycles shall not be driven on said streets within the said Village of Grayling.

Section 4.—Each bicycle and motorcycle driven within said Village shall be equipped with a bell or horn capable of giving sufficient warning of its approach, and, during the hours from sunset to sunrise, shall be equipped with a suitable headlight which shall be kept lighted.

Section 5.—It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a bicycle or motorcycle curving to and from upon any of the streets or public places within said village, or to drive the same without having their hands upon the handle bars of the same, or for more than two persons to ride abreast thereon.

Section 6.—It shall be unlawful for two persons to ride at the same time a bicycle or motorcycle built for one person.

Section 7.—Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the County Jail or the Detroit House of Correction for a period of not more than ninety days or both in the discretion of the court, for every such violation.

Section 8.—This Ordinance shall take effect twenty days from the day of its passage.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this fourth day of July, 1917.

T. P. Peterson, Village Clerk.

C. A. Canfield, Village President Pro Tem.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost Is Small.

PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 9th day of June A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nancy S. Chambers, deceased.

Alphredo H. Chambers having filed his petition, praying that an instrument filed in said court be admitted to Probate as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that administration of said estate be granted to Alphonzo H. Chambers or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 9th day of July A. D. 1917, at ten a. m., at said probate office, is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy hereof for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

6-21-3

A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

6-21-3

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford. In Chancery.

Della Sullendar, Complainant, vs. John Sullendar, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1917.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant John Sullendar is a resident of this State, but his present residence cannot be ascertained, and that the plaintiff, Della Sullendar, complainant, is a resident of this State, and that the defendant cannot be served, though duly issued and returned, not served.

On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant John Sullendar cause his appearance to be entered herein, within three months from the date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within thirty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is Further Ordered, That within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Nelson Sharpe, Circuit Judge.

O. Palmer, Solicitor for Complainant. 5-24-6

Notice. Bids for construction of cement sidewalks and crosswalks for the ensuing year, according to the specifications on file at the village clerk's office, will be received on or before July 2, 1917. By order of the village Council.

Manistee & N. E. R. R. Time Card In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down. A. M. P. M. 17.00 12.35 Grayling ar. 12.43 3.47

8.18 3.07 " Sigma 9.24 3.30 " Rowley 11.40 3.55 " Walton 1.10 4.31 " Buckley 1.45 4.46 " Gengarty 5.22 " Rr Brch. 5.39 " Chief lake 5.46 " Norwalk 6.17 ar Manistee

Read Up. A. M. P. M. 17.25 13.00 v Manistee ar 11.20 16.40 8.11 4.37 " Kalea 10.34 5.32 8.35 4.15 " Comphish 10.10 5.30 8.43 4.22 " Nessen Cy 9.55 5.19 9.23 4.53 " Platte Rvr 9.23 4.53 9.31 5.01 " Lake Ann 9.14 4.43 9.53 5.05 " Solon 8.57 4.22 10.31 5.21 " Fouch 8.51 4.16 10.35 5.35 ar Traverse

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HUMPHREYS'

Humphreys' Homoeopathic Remedies are designed to meet the needs of families or invalids, something that mother, father, nurse or invalid can take or give to meet the need of the moment. Have been in use for over Sixty Years.

No.	For	Price
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation.....	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever.....	.25
3	Colic, Cramps and Windcolic in Infants.....	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults.....	.25
5	Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough.....	.25
6	Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia.....	.25
7	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.....	.25
8	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Watery Stomach.....	.25
9	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis.....	.25
10	Eczema, Eruptions.....	.25
11	Rheumatism, Lumbago.....	.25
12	Fever and Ague, Malaria.....	.25
13	Piles, Hemorrhoids, External, Internal.....	.25
14	Catarrrh, Indurated, Cold in Head.....	.25
15	Whooping Cough.....	.25
16	Asbestos, Oppression, Unpleasant Breathing.....	.25
17	Disorders of the Kidneys.....	.25
18	Primary Incontinence.....	.25
19	Sore Throat, Quinsy.....	.25
20	Grip, Grippe, La Grippe.....	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Medical Books mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC CO., CORNER William and Ann Streets, New York.

Automobile Owners

Take Notice

Now is the time to get your automobiles painted if they need painting or cleaned and polished to make them look neat and like new.

Prices on painting cars of all makes cheerfully given, according to what you want done in the way of painting, etc. Don't wait until too late in the spring.

Conrad Sorenson

Painter and Decorator

Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Law's Drug Store

Office Hours—2-4, 7-8 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment.

Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Bank of Grayling

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON, Proprietors.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Dr. J. J. LOVE

DENTIST

Phone 4271.

Hours: 9-10-11-30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

Office: Upstairs next to postoffice.

O. A. Canfield, D. D. S.

DENTIST

OFFICE: Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

J. Atwood Whitaker, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Central Drug Store.

Office hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence on Maple street, first residence from Michigan avenue.

Office phone 842.

Residence phone 303.

GLEN SMITH

Attorney and Solicitor,

Prosecuting Attorney

Fire Insurance

GRAYLING, MICH.

Phone 15-L.

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FIRE INSURANCE, and REAL ESTATE

Office in Avalanche Building

O. P. Schumann

Justice of the Peace

At Avalanche Office

AUCTIONEER

Business solicited. Good experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

A. ELLIS

Route 1, Roscommon, Mich.

Who Wouldn't Smile?

THIS man has learned that tire satisfaction is to be measured by the extent of the manufacturer's interest in the car owner's personal experience.

His money buys unusual mileage and real non-skid protection plus the basic Fisk Policy to see that dealers and users alike get full value from

FISK TIRES

"The price is right and fair"

Fisk Tires For Sale By

GEORGE BURKE